INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

WEATHER—PARIS: Foggy early. Temp. 50-39 (15-4). Tomorrow: little change. Yesterday's temp. 59-50 (15-10). LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 57-48 (14-9). Tomorrow: little change. Yesterday's temp. 57-48 (14-9). RIVIERA: Moderate. ROME: Sunny. 68-52 (20-11). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 61-... Yesterday's temp. 72-55 (22-13). ...TIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria ..... 7 S | Luxembourg .... 10 L.Fr.
Belgium ..... 10 B.F. | Morocco ..... 1.20 Dh.
Denmark ..... 1.75 D.Kr. | Netherlands .... 0.85 Fior.
France ..... 1.00 Fr. | Nigeria 2/6
Germany ..... 1.00 D.M. | Norway ..... 1.75 N.Kr.
Great Britain ..... 7½ P | Portugal ..... 6 Esc.
Greece ..... 8 Drs. | Spain ..... 15 Ptas.
India ..... Rs. 2.00 | Sweden ..... 1.50 S.Kr.
Iran ..... 25 Rials | Switzerland .... 1.00 S.Fr.
Italy ..... 150 Lire | Turkey ..... 7.50 Pf.
Israel ..... I.£1.10 | U.S. Military $0.20
Lebanon ..... 90 P. | Yugoslavia ..... 3.00 D.

614 ** PARIS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1971 Established 1887

ogers Expresses Fear of Damage to UN fter Vote to Seat Peking, Expel Taiwan



United Press International.

NA HANDS—Tanzanian and Albanian delegates for two-thirds vote yesterday. Arrow points to Reis announcement of vote against U.S. resolution Malile, Albanian vice-chairman of forcign affairs.

The United Nations Vote

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 26 (UPI).—The roll call vote on the resolution sponsored by Albania and 22 other countries to seat Communist China and expel the Chinese Nationalists:

):

anistan, Albania, Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelo- Cameroon, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Cuba, Czecho- Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, France, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kuwait, Laos, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, the Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, People's Democratic Republic n, People's Republic of Congo (Brazzaville), Peru, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra ingapore, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Togo, and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, nion, United Kingdom, Tanzania, Yemen, Yugo- d Zambia.

AGAINST 35:

Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo (Kinshasa), Costa Rica, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Gabon, Gambia, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Ivory Coast, Japan, Khmer (Cambodia), Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malta, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Paraguay, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Swaziland, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay and Venezuela.

ABSTENTIONS 17:

Argentina, Bahrein, Barbados, Colombia, Cyprus, Fiji, Greece, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mauritius, Panama, Qatar, Spain and Thailand.

ABSENT 3:

China, Maldives, Oman.

Albanian Resolution Is Approved 76 to 35

By Anthony Astrachan

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 26 (WP).—The General Assembly voted last night to seat Communist China on its own terms, expelling the delegates of Taiwan. The vote was 76 to 35 with 17 abstentions.

The United States thus lost the confrontation it had been waging for 21 years with the supporters of Peking over Chinese representation at the United Nations.

The confrontation was essentially the same this year despite the policy switch in which the United States called for the seating of Peking for the first time but made the expulsion of Taiwan the crux of the matter. Peking's supporters, led by Albania, moved to "restore all its rights to the People's Republic of China" and expel the "representatives of Chiang Kai-shek."

Earlier, the assembly defeated the U.S. resolution to declare the expulsion of Taiwan an important question requiring a two-thirds majority. The vote was 59 to 55 with 15 abstentions.

Landslide Started

The United States had predicted victory on that vote. Its loss started a landslide that gave the Albanian resolution a majority approaching the two-thirds it no longer needed.

U.S. Ambassador George Bush, looking weary, told newsmen, "I hope the UN will not relive this moment of infamy." He said that he would have predicted victory just before the vote was taken and said he was "terribly disappointed" that "some firm commitments" had not been kept. Mr. Bush added, "Obviously, I did not do a good job."

He said that the vote would have no effect on U.S. ties with "the Republic of China, which remains an honored and valuable member of the international community."

Taiwan walked out of the assembly after the important-question vote and before balloting on the Albanian resolution. Foreign Minister Chow Shu-kai of Taiwan read a "solemn declaration" reviewing his country's 26 years as a UN member and the "crimes against the Chinese people" that he said the Peking government had committed.

About midnight, Secretary-General U Thant sent a telegram to Peking, advising the government there of the assembly decision.

The U.S. resolution for dual representation of Peking and Taiwan never came to a vote. Also lost were Tunisian and Saudi Arabian resolutions that were introduced at the last minute and complicated the parliamentary maneuvering.

From the moment it met at (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Cut in U.S. Financing Hinted by Secretary

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (IHT).—Secretary of State William P. Rogers today called the United Nations' expulsion of Nationalist China "a most unfortunate" action that could damage the organization.

Expressing the Nixon administration's unhappiness over last night's vote, Mr. Rogers pointedly said at a news conference that the UN faced a financial crisis that will merit deep thought by member states.

There have been calls in Congress for a cut in U.S. financial support of the UN and these were intensified on Capitol Hill today. Washington contributes about 30 percent of the budget.

Mr. Rogers denied that the administration would seek retaliation against the UN because of the vote, but he noted its near-bankruptcy and said:

"Another [question is] whether the United Nations is living beyond its means . . . I think that may be the case."

Congress approved this year a $107.8-million appropriation for support of the UN and associated agencies, and the U.S. share of its basic operating budget is $52.4 million.

Discussing another possible facet of the voting, Mr. Rogers said in a statement approved by President Nixon that his plans to visit China to seek "a reduction of tensions in the Pacific area" will be neither changed nor undermined by the UN action. In fact, many China specialists believe the President's mission may be enhanced by the removal of the representation question.

Comment in Senate

Shortly before Mr. Rogers made the veiled threat of reduced financial support the Democratic and Republican leaders of the Senate, voicing disappointment at Taipei's ouster, said the U.S. contribution should be reduced.

Both Sen. Mike Mansfield, D., Mont., and Sen. Hugh Scott, R., Pa., said they were not suggesting a cut in funds because of the vote to expel Nationalist China, but were just restating long-held views.

But others—Sen. Barry Goldwater, R., Ariz.; Sen. James L. Buckley, Con.-R., N.Y., and Sen. Peter Dominick, R., Colo—called for a big or even total cutoff in funds to the UN. Sen. Buckley said he was drafting legislation for a major reduction in funds.

There was also a move in the Senate today to send the $3.2-billion foreign aid bill back to committee.

Citing the UN vote, Sen. William Saxbe, R., Ohio, moved to send the aid measure—which contains funds for UN-related activities—back to the Senate For- (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Associated Press.

UN ORDER—U.S. Ambassador George Bush takes floor during Monday's vote to call for a point of order.

Peking Indicates It Will Send Delegates to New York Soon

LONDON, Oct. 26 (Reuters). — China indicated tonight that it might soon send a delegation to the United Nations following the vote to admit it and expel Taiwan.

Worldwide reaction to the move to bring mainland China into the 131-member UN appeared generally enthusiastic, although there were some expressions of fear that the ousting of the Chinese Nationalists could set a dangerous precedent.

There were also a few assertions that the vote—a rebuff to the United States, which fought to save the Taiwan seat—had been "a crushing defeat for American imperialism."

In Peking tonight, Premier Chou En-lai was brimming with cheerfulness and the acting foreign minister, Chi Pen-fei, hinted that China's first UN delegates might soon be on the way to New York.

At a diplomatic reception, Mr. Chi said that China was considering sending a delegation. Minutes later, correspondents were advised that this remark had been "quite significant"—presumably meaning the step could come quickly.

[Peking hailed its admittance as a "victory for the people of the whole world," the Yugoslav news agency, Tanjug, reported from Peking, as quoted by the Associated Press.

[Tanjug said that Mr. Chi, replying to a toast at the reception (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

On European Security; Cancel Dinner

zhnev, Pompidou Extend Talks

nes Goldsborough

Oct. 26 (IHT).—Soviet er Leonid I. Brezhnev ient Georges Pompidou heir scheduled dinner order to meet an extra on problems of Euro- rity.

usual cancellation, at nev's request according ed sources, was an- hen the two men decid- t until 8 p.m. on what ribed as questions of consultation, Europe in questions of Euro- rity."

he four-hour tête-à- y broke up, Mr. Brezh- ned to Versailles to e and Mr. Pompidou nembers of his govern- a private dinner at the lace.

somewhat mysterious re not clarified by the mon statement issued the meeting. It said it on the problems dis- common point of view ished reflecting the in- the French and Soviet

t Ends Saturday

ared that a good deal our hours was spent what kind of document e issued when Mr. s five-day visit ends The Russians had r a treaty, and were d when Mr. Pompidou speech last night that dation of the Euro- fice was Franco-Soviet with the clear implica- the road to under- with Western Europe rough Paris and not

sources have been say- what Mr. Pompidou wants is not a treaty with the Russians but some kind of new cooperation agreement reinforcing the protocol for consultation signed last year. Tonight's statement said merely that "measures to deepen and develop that cooperation were envisaged."

But the statement seemed to imply that the French were holding back, insisting, as Mr. Pompidou did in Moscow last year, that "France is a Western nation and intends to remain so.

The statement said: "During these two days Mr. Brezhnev informed [Mr. Pompidou] of the internal situation of the Soviet Union, its economic development and the objectives of its foreign policy."

Mr. Pompidou, it went on, informed Mr. Brezhnev of "French development and certain aspects of its foreign policy." Observers were quick to note that the term "certain aspects" clearly underlined a reluctance on the part of the French to open, as they say, all the dossiers.

Informed sources were freely predicting today that the eventual compromise would be to sign some kind of "political declaration" in addition to the economic agreements they will be signing. But Mr. Brezhnev might very well be arguing that it is (Continued on Page 3, Col. 2)

Refugee Aid For India Set By 13 Nations

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, Oct. 26 (WP).—Thirteen non-Communist nations, including most of the richest, today agreed to help India shoulder a "substantial part" of the $700 million which is the estimated cost of caring for the 9.5 million Bengali refugees until next March.

At an emergency meeting of the so-called India Consortium, delegations noted that $200 million had already been pledged and agreed to "make efforts to meet a substantial part of the total need."

In a communiqué issued after the daylong meeting held under World Bank chairmanship, the delegations also agreed that relief aid should be "preferably" in grant form to "prevent drastic cutbacks of development expenditures in India."

Unanimously recognizing the need for special assistance to offset the burden of relief for the refugees, the delegations agreed that the funds should be above and beyond the group's normal development assistance.

The UN High Commissioner for Refugees was asked to channel efforts to raise the $700 million.

Besides India, members of the consortium include the United States, Britain, France, Germany, Canada, Holland, Belgium, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Italy, Japan and Austria.

Participating at the meeting were representatives of the International Monetary Fund, the UN Development Program, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, the UN Children's Fund and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Australia and New Zealand sent observers.

Mrs. Meir Says Rogers Shifts, Now Accepts Cairo's Terms

By Peter Grose

JERUSALEM, Oct. 26 (NYT). —Premier Golda Meir accused Secretary of State William P. Rogers today of abandoning previously expressed support for Israel's negotiating position, and embracing instead Egypt's principles for an interim agreement to reopen the Suez Canal.

Mrs. Meir served notice that even the hitherto withheld promise of new U.S. Phantom jet aircraft would not extract new political concessions.

"There is no basis whatsoever for the assumption that political concessions may be obtained from us by withholding the supply of the means vitally required for our security," Mrs. Meir told the Knesset in a major policy speech.

"Israel will not be prepared to agree to political conditions which undermine its security and future, even in return for a promise of the equipment needed for its security," she said.

Responding to a U.S. proposal last week for new intensive negotiations toward an interim agreement with Egypt, the premier reiterated Israel's readiness to negotiate—but not on the terms laid down by Mr. Rogers in his speech to the United Nations General Assembly Oct. 4.

Mrs. Meir said the U.S. diplomatic effort of the last seven months had failed to induce any concessions from Egypt, so Israel was being asked to concede more.

On three specific issues, Mrs. Meir traced what she called "disturbing changes in the approach of the United States" from last March to now.

From the start of discussion to (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Taiwan Aide Says UN Will Be a Maoist Front

By Sam Pope Brewer

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 26 (NYT).—Foreign Minister Chow Shu-kai of Nationalist China walked out of the United Nations last night and said bitterly that Communist China, in his country's place, would subvert the organization.

"Once it has been seated both in the General Assembly and in the Security Council," Mr. Chow said of Peking, "it will surely transform the United Nations into a Maoist front and a battlefield for international subversion."

In the glare of television lights, Mr. Chow stood with Taiwan's delegate, Liu Chieh, at his side in a hallway outside the General Assembly Hall, where his government had been defeated. He said:

"There are those who think that participation of the Communist regime will enhance the prospect of peace. The idea is to subject the aggressive regime to the discipline of international public opinion. This is dangerous nonsense—it is like tying a tiger with a straw rope."

Mr. Chow then read for 15 minutes an indictment of the government that is to replace Nationalist China in the UN.

He mentioned the "four sponsoring powers," a reminder that Nationalist China had been helping to organize the UN before France was liberated in World War II.

He listed bitterly the many oppressions his government accuses Peking of practicing, and said: "The Chinese Communist regime is oppressive at home and aggressive abroad. It has publicly proclaimed that it intends to 'thoroughly reform' the United Nations or else to establish a new one."

Chinese Nationalist citizens working for the UN—as distinct from the Nationalist mission—are said to be safe in their jobs.



United Press International.

WALK OUT—The Nationalist Chinese delegation walking out of the UN General Assembly late late Monday night.

Chiang Voices Defiance

TAIPEI, Oct. 27 (Wednesday) (AP).—In a defiant address 14 hours after the UN vote, President Chiang Kai-shek reiterated today his determination to overthrow the Chinese Communist government.

The special address emphasized the need for unity and calm on Taiwan.

He scorned UN approval of the Albanian resolution, which he called "infamous," and said, "The destiny of our nation is not in the hands of the United Nations. It is squarely in our own hands."

"Today, here on this revolutionary base, we command a sizable population and considerable resources, as expressed in our military strength and economic prowess," Gen. Chiang said in his statement, translated into English by the government information office.

The 83-year-old president also made it clear his government did not intend to withdraw from international affairs.

"The Republic of China is not a weakling of Asia or the world which can arbitrarily be sold out by anyone," he said. "Everyone . . . should understand that our actions may bring about far-reaching world change."

China Wants A Summit on Disarmament

No Word on Joining Geneva Negotiations

GENEVA, Oct. 26 (UPI).—Peking diplomats here today called for a world summit conference on disarmament following their country's admission to the United Nations.

They said no decision has been taken on joining the 25-nation Geneva disarmament negotiations, which began in 1962.

"We desire a world conference at the summit level to discuss the disarmament question," the diplomats, at the Chinese Consulate, said in reply to questions.

The outcome of top-level talks would determine whether negotiations could continue within the framework of a permanent forum such as the Geneva conference, they said.

No Comment on WHO

The officials said, "We have nothing to say" when asked whether China would join such specialized UN agencies as the World Health Organization that are based in Geneva.

WHO officials said China can become a member simply by signing the constitution of the agency.

The Chinese Consulate staff has been growing and now includes officials who speak excellent English and French. The consulate could easily be turned into a diplomatic mission accredited to the UN European headquarters here and other UN agencies.

Chinese diplomats also have suddenly begun answering telephone calls and receiving visitors as well as inviting Western newsmen to receptions and cocktail parties.

UNESCO Review Set

PARIS, Oct. 26 (AP).—The Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization decided today to re-examine the question of Chinese membership in UNESCO.

The vote on re-examining the issue, taken on request of director-general René Maheu, was 30 in favor and one abstention—the United States. The Executive Board will discuss the question Thursday.

Normally no change in membership of the 125-nation organization is made outside of a general conference session, the next one being a year from now. But officials would not predict what might happen as a result of the Executive Board's decision today.

Meanwhile, the Nationalist Chinese delegation at UNESCO said it has suspended its activities pending instructions from Taipei.

UN Record On China

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 26 (AP).—UN General Assembly's record of voting on proposals to expel Nationalist China and seat the Peking government:

Year	For	Against	Abstain
1961	36	48	20
1962	42	56	12
1963	41	57	12
1964	(no vote)		
1965	47	47	20
1966	46	57	17
1967	45	58	17
1968	44	58	23
1969	48	56	21
1970	51	49	25
1971	76	35	17

In the years 1950 through 1960, the assembly did not vote on the question of ousting the Nationalists and seating the Communists but on proposals to postpone action. The vote on postponement varied from 44-10, with 2 abstaining, in 1953 to 42-34, with 22 abstaining, in 1960.

China Indicates It Will Send Delegates to New York Soon

(Continued from Page 1)

marking Iran's national day, had called the UN vote "a total defeat ... of policies of American imperialism designed to stubbornly hinder establishment of the legitimate rights of China in the United Nations and of the attempt to create two Chinas in the world organization."]

In Asia, most countries cautiously welcomed the admission of Peking.

Philippines President Ferdinand Marcos said, however, that diplomatic relations with Taiwan would not be affected by its ouster.

Indonesian Foreign Ministry officials welcomed Peking, but felt that the expulsion of a UN member could set a bad precedent.

There was a somewhat similar reaction in Tel Aviv, where some commentators thought the vote might be used in an attempt to expel Israel.

This was the reaction in other capitals:

PARIS—France welcomes China's admission as a victory for good sense and realism, official sources said. France has championed Peking's case for UN membership since establishing full diplomatic relations with Peking in 1964.

STOCKHOLM—The Swedish government said the UN had taken a decisive step toward genuine universality. "Several of the most burning international questions—not least the problems on the Asian front and disarmament—naturally cannot be solved without China's participation," it added.

LONDON—Britain said China's contribution was needed in the search for solutions to the many problems confronting the UN. A Foreign Office spokesman said: "We welcome the General Assembly's decision to seat Peking."

BONN—West Germany, not a UN member itself, said the decision measured up to political realities and international power relationships. "Whoever seeks international détente cannot ignore China," a Foreign Ministry statement said.

Brief Statement in Paper

VATICAN CITY.—The Vatican welcomed China's admission but expressed regret at Taiwan's expulsion. A brief statement on the front page of the Vatican newspaper l'Osservatore Romano said it was hoped in Vatican circles that the admission would promote the cause of peace by making the UN more universal.

BELGRADE—Yugoslavia welcomed the vote, with a Foreign Ministry statement proclaiming it a "historic event of major international significance."

BUDAPEST—The Hungarian radio, heard in Vienna, said the biggest obstacle to UN universality had been removed. Czechoslovakia's Hvezdda radio, also monitored in Vienna, said the voting had been a "big setback" for the United States.

DAMASCUS.—Syria regards the admission as "a victory for the struggling peoples and a crushing defeat for American imperialism," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

ISLAMABAD.—President Mohammed Yahya Khan of Pakistan sent Premier Chou a message of "sincere felicitations." He said China's presence would make the UN truly universal and serve as a vital contribution to international peace and justice.

LAGOS.—Nigeria called the admission "a triumph of good sense and realism."

LUSAKA.—President Kenneth Kaunda welcomed the entry and told Chinese Ambassador Chin Li-chen here: "We in Zambia are proud of the victory."

Other Asian Reaction

TOKYO, Oct. 26 (AP).—Other Asian reaction to the UN decision included the following:

BANGKOK—The Thai deputy foreign minister, Maj. Gen. Sanga Kittikachorn, said Thailand would continue its relations with Nationalist China and there would be no immediate change in policy toward mainland China.

SAIGON—The South Vietnamese Foreign Ministry called the expulsion "an injustice because Nationalist China was one of the prime founders of this world body, and because Nationalist China has always been peace-loving and respected the UN charter."

COLOMBO—Ceylon said it had been the first Asian nation to send a congratulatory cable to Peking. The message, signed by the acting head of government, Maitripala Senanayake, "wished China the very best at the United Nations."

Through Many Shifts of Policy

Vote on China's Seat Ends Debate Begun 21 Years Ago

By Linda Charlton

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (NYT).—The longest debate in the history of the United Nations has been an autumnal event for more than 20 years, ever since the seating of the Chinese Communists, who had come to power the year before, was first proposed in 1950 by India.

India retained the role of China's sponsor during the next decade, while the United States successfully kept the question from the General Assembly agenda.

In 1961, following its border troubles with China and the take-over of Tibet, India withdrew from the leadership role, which was assumed for the next three years by the Soviet Union despite a growing quarrel between the two Communist powers.

U. S. strategy changed that year, too. Agreeing to allow a vote on the matter, the United States insisted, however, that the issue be designated "an important question," which means that a two-thirds majority, rather than a simple majority, is required for approval. This requirement, passed by a 61-34 vote, with seven countries abstaining.

By 1970, the vote on the resolution had shifted to 66-52, with seven abstentions again. And the resolution to seat Communist China and expel Nationalist China—proposed last year, as always since 1963 except for 1964 when there was no vote, by Albania—saw 51 nations voting in favor of seating Peking, 49 against and 25 abstaining.

In between lay years in which China's outspoken disdain for UN membership became somewhat muted. They were also years in which more and more countries, including many considered close friends of the United States, recognized the Communist government.

Once during these years, in 1965, the Albanian resolution won a tie vote. And there was an admission from Arthur J. Goldberg, then the U. S. delegate to the UN, that the question of China's admission had been the subject of "innumerable conferences" at home and abroad.

In October, 1967, Richard M. Nixon, then a presidential aspirant, wrote in the magazine Foreign Affairs: "We simply cannot afford to leave China forever outside the family of nations."

That year the annual ritual produced a 45-58 vote against Peking, with 17 abstentions; China, meanwhile, was beginning to emerge from the hostile isolationism of the Cultural Revolution, the purge of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's enemies.

By 1970, several new trade agreements had been signed and envoys exchanged between Peking and more than two dozen countries. All this was seen as an indication that the Chinese Communists were relaxing their aggressive stance toward the world beyond their borders.

In February, 1970, President Nixon said that the 750 million mainland Chinese "should not remain isolated from the international community," adding that the United States would "maintain its treaty commitment" to Taiwan—thereby defining the "two-China policy."

The announcement by Secretary of State William P. Rogers last Aug. 2 that the United States, "seeking to accommodate our role to the realities of the world today," would "support action in the General Assembly this fall calling for seating the People's Republic of China" came 18 days after a far more startling announcement.

Hard Line Affirmed

The end of more than 20 years of militant U. S. policy seemed almost anticlimactic after the announcement that President Nixon planned to visit Peking. And Mr. Rogers stressed that the United States was in no way softening its opposition to the expulsion of Nationalist China from the UN and would insist that any move toward expulsion be considered "an important question," with its accompanying two-thirds majority requirement.

Mr. Rogers said that during the preceding months, the attitude of China to the UN had changed "and we think that they are now interested in becoming a member of the United Nations." He did not point out that one point from which Peking has never wavered was its refusal to participate in a UN whose members included a Chinese Nationalist delegation—a problem that last night's vote resolved.



Associated Press.

"REGRETTABLE ACT"—U.S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers speaking in Washington yesterday on the expulsion of Nationalist China by UN General Assembly.

Rogers Hints at a Reduction In U.S. Appropriations for UN

(Continued from Page 1)

eign Relations Committee. Faced with administration and bipartisan opposition, he later withdrew the motion.

Altogether, 21 senators and 35 representatives previously threatened to seek cutbacks if Taiwan were expelled, although yesterday 32 senators called for full U.S. support regardless of the vote's outcome. Earlier this month, 125 representatives said they favored continuing the full appropriation, regardless of the vote.

President Nixon had no public comment and White House Press Secretary Ron L. Ziegler referred newsmen to Mr. Rogers's words as expressing the U.S. position. The United States, through Ambassador George Bush, had fought hard to preserve Nationalist China's seat in the General Assembly while seeking admission of mainland China to the Security Council and the assembly.

At his news conference today, Secretary Rogers said: "This administration deeply regrets the expulsion of the Republic of China and thinks the precedent is a most unfortunate one and will have adverse effects in the future."

But he said the administration would respect the will of the majority of UN members in ousting Taiwan.

The secretary, while he said that the Nixon administration would not approve of a cut in the UN contribution as "retaliation," indicated that it might support a reduction on grounds that the organization was overspending and that the U.S. has carried an unfairly high share of the burden.

Mr. Rogers said he expected no domestic political backlash that might set back the President's efforts to improve relations with Peking. The American people, the secretary said, would realize that the administration had made a determined effort to keep Taiwan's seat while approving of Peking's admission.

He said, however, that "any time you have national and international support of the magnitude we had, you are bound to have some disillusionment ... People are going to have some second thoughts about the United Nations."

Secretary Rogers added that while as recently as last Saturday "I thought we would win by two votes," he was not surprised at the outcome. "Yesterday, there was some slippage" in support for the U.S. position, he said, that led him to realise that the vote probably was "going against us."

When asked whether the U.S. defeat last night would "weaken President Nixon's bargaining position" on his Peking visit, the secretary said: "No, I don't think so. ... It has not weakened our position or prestige."

Mr. Rogers said he was aware of press reports, especially in Japan, speculating that White House adviser Henry Kissinger's second trip to Peking just before the vote had hurt the U.S. effort.

In fact, he said, the same thought was advanced to him by some foreign ministers he conferred with in recent days. But the secretary indicated that he believed the trip had had no real impact on the vote.

Asked whether the United States did not actually prefer the result that emerged, Mr. Rogers said it "just isn't so that we really didn't care or try. We worked hard and so did the co-sponsors. I don't think there is any suspicion anywhere that this administration didn't do its utmost ...

"We just didn't have the votes."

Last night, Ambassador Bush said he was "terribly disappointed" that "some firm commitments" were not kept in the voting.

Today, Mr. Rogers said the loss of U.S. support came from a larger number of abstentions than were expected and from a last-minute change of mind by a few delegates.

In Congress, Sen. Mansfield said he "felt for a long time that we were contributing too much to the United Nations." He added that if he supported a cut in financing, it would be on that basis and not in reprisal for the ousting of Taiwan.

Sen. Scott said: "Our contributions to the United Nations are way out of line to other countries and always have been ...

"We don't have 35 to 40 percent of the world's wealth, and I don't know why we should pay 30 to 40 percent of the world's costs for international organizations."

Mr. Bush will testify next week before a House foreign affairs subcommittee, according to its chairman, Rep. Donald M. Fraser, D., Minn.

Rep. Fraser said the appearance would allow House members "to discuss this new situation in the United Nations." Threats to reduce the U.S. contribution are financial blackmail, Rep. Fraser said, adding that a cutback "would be not only hypocritical but entirely inconsistent with this country's long-standing position as a world leader."

After Rejecting U.S. Strategy

UN Passes Albanian Mot To Seat China, Expel Ta

(Continued from Page 1)

3:30 p.m., the assembly had a standing-room-only crowd in all sections—diplomatic, press and public. After the Albanian victory on the important-question resolution, there were cheering, stamping, whistling, kissing among delegates and rhythmic clapping of the kind traditional in the Soviet Union and the Arab world.

Feeling ran high in the parliamentary maneuvering that followed the important-question vote. Mr. Bush sought to delete the expulsion clause from the Albanian resolution and was ruled out of order by the assembly president, Foreign Minister Adam Malik of Indonesia. Mr. Bush then moved for separate consideration of the clauses of the Albanian resolution, which could have had the same effect, and was defeated.

Baroody Insists on Vote

Ambassador Jamil Baroody of Saudi Arabia then insisted on a vote on amendments he had previously submitted to the Albanian resolution. The amendments would have turned it into something like a dual-representation resolution.

Mr. Baroody's first two amendments were defeated by lopsided votes of 60 to 2 with 66 abstentions, and he withdrew the rest from voting.

Earlier in the evening, the United States lost a battle and won one. Mr. Baroody moved to postpone all voting until today to put a resolution of his own at the head of the line. U.S. delegates insisted later that they had not known of Mr. Baroody's move in advance, but three of the U.S. co-sponsors supported his motion and three of the Albanian co-sponsors opposed it. The U.S. side lost, 56 to 33 with 19 abstentions.

The United States won on the vote to give its important-question resolution priority as a procedural measure that would affect the outcome on the Albanian substantive resolution. The Albanian side opposed the motion but the United States won, 61 to 53 with 15 abstentions.

Ten countries appeared to play a key role in the U.S. defeat on the important-question resolution. They switched their votes from "yes" (pro-United States) to "abstain" or "no," or from "abstain" to "no." The 10 were Belgium, Ecuador, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Malaysia, Morocco, the Netherlands, Singapore and Trinidad and Tobago.

Of the countries that switched to the Albanian side on the substantive resolution, Ghana, Ireland, Israel and Portugal attracted the most attention. Some co-sponsors of the U.S. resolutions abstained instead of voting "no," including Fiji and Mauritius.

Oman and the Maldive Islands were absent in addition to Nationalist China.

In the afternoon's debate before the voting, Albanian Ambassador Reis Malile, Chinese Nationalist Ambassador Liu Chieh and Mr. Bush each repeated the arguments they had voiced many times before.

Mr. Bush said the expulsion of Taiwan was the "only question in the debate, it is the only question in the resolutions we are about to vote on," since the United States was officially committed to seating Peking.

Mr. Malile repeated assertions by the Albanians and by the Peking Foreign Ministry that mainland China would never participate in UN bodies while the question of Taiwan's membership remained open in any form.

Mr. Liu concentrated his arguments against the expulsion of his delegation.

Many other speakers outlined their countries' positions and Saudi Arabia and Tunisia introduced resolutions that appeared to be intended as compromises between the Albanian and U.S. resolutions.

Many delegates suggested in the corridors that their minds had been on events outside the UN, such as presidential adviser Henry Kissinger's prolonged stay in Peking. Several delegates expressed the view before the vote that Mr. Kissinger's trip—to prepare for President Nixon's visit—*hurt the U.S. effort by* showing American concern for its own relations with Peking even while battling to keep Taiwan in the UN.

Text of Winning Motion

The text of the Albanian resolution follows:

The General Assembly,

Recalling the principles of the charter of the United Nations,

Considering that the restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China is essential both for the protection of the charter of the United Nations and for the cause that the United Nations must serve under the charter,

Recognising that the representatives of the government of the People's Republic of China are the only lawful representatives of China to the United Nations and that the People's Republic of China is one of the five permanent members of the Security Council,

Decides to restore [illegible] to the People's Republic [illegible] and to recognize the representatives of its government as the only legitimate representatives of China to the United Nations and to expel forthwith the representatives of Chiang Kai-shek from the place which they occupy at the United Nations and in all the organizations affiliated to it.

Red Chin Belgium Pact on T

BRUSSELS, Oct. Belgium and Comm have agreed to est matic relations, a F istry spokesman said

The agreement w Paris yesterday, the said.

The two countries' ambassadors within t the spokesman added

In a joint communi countries said that th was based on the p "mutual respect of and territorial int interference in each c nal affairs, equality benefit."

Statement N

"The Chinese gov affirms that Taiwan alienable part of t of the Chinese Peopl The Belgian govern note of this states Chinese government.

"The Belgian gov ognizes the governm Chinese People's Re only legal governmen the communiqué sai Belgian Foreign Mi Harmel said that Ta mats in Brussels h that consular and d lations with Beijin pended. In Taipei, ment announced it relations.

Talks about prac like the departure of diplomats from th building in Brussels, today, he said.

Meanwhile, govern said that Frans van who has been detain for 18 years, will re gium in a few mont

The agreement o ment, of diplomat paved the way for M broeck's release, the

Mr. van Roosbr bank manager, w China as "hostage" lion transferred by the United States Communists took o He went to Shangh deputy manager o branch of the B pour l'Etranger.

The Vot U.S. Pro

UNITED NATIO (AP).—Here is the which the UN Gen defeated a U.S.-aut tion designating the Nationalist China a question", requiring vote to pass.

FOR 55: Argenti Bahrein, Barbados, Bl, Central Afric Chad, China, Colo cratic Republic of C sa), Costa Rica, D minican Republic, Fiji, Gabon, Gan Greece, Guatemala, duras, Indonesia, Coast, Jamaica, Je Khmer Republic, sotho, Liberia, Lux dagascar, Malawi, M ico, New Zealand Niger, Panama, Par pines, Portugal, R Arabia, South A Swaziland, Thailan States, Upper Vo Venezuela.

AGAINST 59: Al bania, Algeria, Bhu Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovak Ecuador, Egypt, Et nea, Ethiopia, Fin Guinea, Guyana, land, India, Iraq, I Kuwait, Libyan A Malaysia, Mali, Ma golia, Nepal, Nig Pakistan, People's Republic of Yer Republic of Congo Peru, Poland, Ro Leone, Singapore, Sudan, Sweden, Republic, Trinidad Uganda, Ukraine, U Kingdom, Tanzan Yugoslavia, Zambi

ABSTAIN 15: Aust Botswana, Cyprus, Laos, Malta, Mo lands, Qatar, S Tunisia, Turkey.

ABSENT 2: Mali,

Tapline Repaired

AMMAN, Oct. 26 (UPI).—Repairs on the damaged section of the American-owned Trans-Arabian Pipeline have been completed, and pumping of oil resumed today, government officials said. The pipeline, which carries Saudi Arabian oil to the Mediterranean, was damaged by an explosion Sunday in North Jordan.

Queen to Cut

LONDON, Oct. Queen Elizabeth Day message to B Commonwealth is half this year, Palace announced. cast by television be reduced from minutes to about Christmas.

Mrs. Meir Says Rogers Shifts, Now Accepts Cairo's Terms

(Continued from Page 1)

reopen the Suez Canal, blocked since the June, 1967, war, Mrs. Meir said, her government acknowledged the need for a withdrawal of Israeli forces from the eastern Sinai bank, "on condition of an Egyptian agreement to an unlimited cease-fire."

The concession of withdrawal was accepted, but now American representatives speak " in favor of a cease-fire for a specific period," Mrs. Meir said. "The obvious meaning of this is that after a specified period each party would be able to open fire again —after Israel had withdrawn from the canal line of fortifications."

Secondly, Mrs. Meir stated that "United States representatives held, at the beginning of the discussion, that 'no regular or irregular military forces of any kind shall be introduced into the area from which Israeli forces will pull back.'

"Recently, the Secretary of State stated that the parties are divided on this subject and added that, 'We believe that it is possible tor each a compromise.'

"I am unable to understand how it is possible to reach a compromise between the Egyptian demand for the crossing of armed forces and the Israeli opposition to any crossing by armed forces," Mrs. Meir said.

Finally, Mrs. Meir described how the American position had shifted on the relation of an interim agreement with the comprehensive agreement outlined in the Security Council resolution of Nov. 22, 1967, involving a large-scale Israeli withdrawal from territories occupied in the 1967 war.

"During the Secretary of State's visit to Israel in May, the U.S. position was that the agreement on the opening of the Suez Canal is an agreement not entailing other commitments, but a separate agreement standing on its own feet.

"Now we have heard from Secretary of State Rogers, in his speech to the United Nations on Oct. 4, that the Suez Canal accord would be merely a step toward the full implementation of Resolution 242 within a reasonable period, and is not a goal in itself."

McCarthy Says, Informally, He Is a Candidate

COLLEGE PARK, Md., Oct. 26 (UPI).—Former Sen. Eugene McCarthy confirmed today he is a candidate for the 1972 Democratic presidential nomination but said he was "not prepared to make a formal announcement."

"I don't know if there is going to be a specific announcement," Mr. McCarthy said. "It might just be one of those things that people wake up and discover some morning."

He told students at the University of Maryland, where he lectures on poetry once a week, that "I've not really made a decision to make a total, all-out unrestrained candidacy in the way I did in '68."

The Minnesota Democrat said he would work in states that have no presidential preference primaries.

"We're going to work in non-primary states—see if we can get delegates—and challenge in some quasi-primary states, and then take a look at the total picture as it develops along the way," he said.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	22	72	Very cloudy
AMSTERDAM	13	55	Cloudy
ANKARA	13	55	Partly cloudy
ATHENS	23	73	Sunny
BEIRUT	23	73	Partly cloudy
BELGRADE	16	61	Very cloudy
BERLIN	11	52	Partly cloudy
BRUSSELS	12	54	Partly cloudy
BUDAPEST	14	57	Very cloudy
CAIRO	27	81	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	23	73	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	11	52	Partly cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	23	73	Cloudy
DUBLIN	12	54	Very cloudy
EDINBURGH	7	45	Partly cloudy
FLORENCE	18	64	Overcast
FRANKFURT	11	52	Very cloudy
GENEVA	14	57	Very cloudy
HELSINKI	2	36	Very cloudy
ISTANBUL	16	61	Partly cloudy
LAS PALMAS	27	81	Partly cloudy
LISBON	16	61	Overcast
LONDON	13	55	Very cloudy
MADRID	17	63	Cloudy
MILAN	17	63	Cloudy
MONTREAL	14	57	Cloudy
MOSCOW	0	32	Partly cloudy
MUNICH	9	48	Overcast
NEW YORK	18	64	Cloudy
NICE	22	72	Partly cloudy
OSLO	9	48	Partly cloudy
PARIS	14	57	Partly cloudy
PRAGUE	9	48	Very cloudy
ROME	21	70	Cloudy
SOFIA	18	64	Partly cloudy
STOCKHOLM	9	48	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	24	75	Cloudy
TUNIS	24	75	Very cloudy
VENICE	12	54	Overcast
VIENNA	11	52	Very cloudy
WARSAW	9	48	Very cloudy
WASHINGTON	19	66	Cloudy
ZURICH	10	50	Overcast

(U.S. Canadian temperatures taken at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

FAUCHON
26 Place de la Madeleine PARIS

Irish Distillers Limited (Dublin) have the pleasure of inviting all the connoisseurs of whiskey for a free sampling of IRISH WHISKEY from the 26th to the 30th October.

Worked for Taiwan

UN China Vote Jolts Japan; Sato Challenged by 4 Parties

By Richard Halloran

TOKYO, Oct. 26 (NYT).—The overwhelming vote in the United Nations to expel Nationalist China and to admit Communist China broke like a thunderstorm today over the Japanese government, which had worked hard to preserve a seat for Taiwan in the General Assembly.

Outside of Communist China itself and perhaps the United States, the impact of the UN decision appeared to be felt hardest in Japan, America's major ally in East Asia and Communist China's chief rival for influence in this region.

Premier Eisaku Sato was subjected to a bitter attack by the four opposition parties, the labor unions, many businessmen and some of his own party for having sided with the United States in a losing cause. Many called for his immediate resignation.

The Japan Socialist party, the Komeito (Clean Government party), and the Democratic Socialist party declared that they would submit to the Diet (parliament) a motion of no confidence against Foreign Minister Takeo Fukuda. The Japan Communist party was expected to support the motion, which has been rare in Japan's parliamentary history.

There was some sentiment along the same lines in the powerful bureaucracy here. "For the first time since World War II," one official said, "we are losers. The Sato government is responsible for our siding with the losers."

The UN decision also stimulated widespread demands that Japan recognize the government in Peking as the sole legitimate government of China, break relations with Taipei and abrogate the peace treaty that ended World War II hostilities between Japan and Nationalist China.

250 Arrests Foil March on White House

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—Police arrested 250 anti-war demonstrators when a column of about 500 tried to march on the White House today.

The demonstrators were arrested on charges of obstructing traffic as they tried to get President Nixon to speak by transatlantic telephone to the Viet Cong peace negotiators in Paris.

Chanting "Give Peace a Chance" and waving signs saying "Let Vietnam Live," the protesters had sat down in the middle of Pennsylvania Avenue in front of a police blockade near the White House before being removed by police.

Greek Hijacker Foiled

ATHENS, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—Passengers overpowered and disarmed a young Greek who tried to hijack an Olympic Airways DC-6B airliner on a flight from Athens to Chanea on the island of Crete today. Athens airport officials said the hijacker, named as K. Thalassinos, 20, had ordered the pilot at knife point to fly the plane and its 64 passengers to Roma.

Turkey Arraigns 142 In Subversion Trial

ISTANBUL, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—A military court in Ankara today began to try 142 persons on charges of attempting to set up a Communist-style state in Turkey.

The court first unanimously rejected defense arguments, put forward when the trial opened yesterday, to turn the case over to a civil court.

Communist activity is prohibited in Turkey.

Thant Appeals For UN Unity After the Vote

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 26 (UPI).—Secretary-General U Thant issued an extraordinary appeal today for unity in the United Nations after it voted to seat mainland China and expel Nationalist China.

"I solemnly appeal to all member states to leave no room for bitterness but on the contrary to abide by the decision of the General Assembly and endorse the tremendous step forward which has been taken last night," Mr. Thant said in a statement.

He also said that the decision to seat China and President Nixon's planned trip to Peking were signs of "the considerable improvement in the international situation."

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U.S. Strategy

s Albania

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...singer ...es Back ...m China

...t on Preparations ...isit by Nixon

...INGTON, Oct. 26 (Reu- ...White House adviser Henry ... returned today from ...ut remained tight-lipped ...results of his talks there ...agements for President ...visit.

...issinger will give the ...t a full report over break- ...the White House tomor- ...cretary of State William ...lso will attend the meet-

...issinger arrived at 1910 ...board "The Spirit of 76," ... Nixon's Boeing 707, after ...op at Anchorage, Alaska, ...ding.

...ts after the plane came ... at Andrews Air Force ...ar here, Mr. Kissinger ...apidly down the ramp ... straight to a car for the ...rip to the White House. ...ed and smiled at a large ... reporters and photog- ...t the air base but shook ... when asked to make a ...about his visit.

Good Progress

... today the White House ...progress was made dur- ...Kissinger's six days in ...ese capital.

...ntial spokesman Ron ...aid that as far as he ...re were no hitches dur- ...issinger's visit to Peking ...the only reason it lasted ...an anticipated was in ...complete details of the ...'s journey, due to take ...e time before next May.

...gler said he did not ...ether President Nixon ...the precise dates of his ...it.

...itic observers at the ...ations believe, however, ...President is likely to ...a in late November or ...ember.

...gler said the length of ...nger's stay in Peking ...ng to do with the vote ...'s admission to the ...ations.

York Bar ...elp Convicts Attica Suits

...ORK, Oct. 26 (NYT).— ... York City and state ...lations have appointed ...tee to assign attorneys ...s of the Attica Correc- ...ility who wish to press ... against the state.

...cement of the commit- ...ation was made yester- ...acob D. Fuchsberg, for- ...dent of the American ...yers Association, who ... "unprecedented" union ...r bar associations fol- ...request for assistance ... Legal Aid Society. ...nated that 200 Attica ... would require legal ...r injuries allegedly re- ...en state troopers re- ...the prison.

...yesterday. Bobby G. ...airman of the Black ...party, said that Gov. ... Rockefeller and Presi- ...n would be tried by a ...court" on Sunday for ...der" of the 43 hostages ...es who died as a result ...ttica uprising, which ...t. 9.

...n Decries ...r Position ...EC Entry

...N, Oct. 26 (Reuters).— ...rge-Brown today told a ...House of Lords of his ...nd regret that the op- ...abor party has decided ... British entry into the ... Economic Community. ...mer Labor foreign sec- ...o toured Common Mar- ...ts in 1967 when Labor ...ing to join the com- ...predicted that Labor's ...ood of official opposi- ...ntry will not last long. ...eorge-Brown spoke in ...ng sessic... of a three- ... debate, coinciding with ... House of Commons ... speeches now in its ...y. The House of Lords ... a symbolic vote on ... Thursday evening, just ... all-important House of ... ...erdict on whether ...ould join th: EEC. ...entary sources continu- ...recast a Conservative ...on Thursday. Guesses ...ajority varied between ... votes. The Conserva- ...e a majority of 25 in ...at House of Commons.

...rget in Amsterdam

...RDAM, Oct. 26 (AP).— ...erdam office of British ... Airways was set on fire ...tov cocktail early today. ...was quickly extinguished ...ge was slight. No one ...ed. Police said a note ...e scene expressed sym- ... the underground Irish ...n Army.

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Associated Press.

COMRADES—Soviet party General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev in a relaxed mood with French Communist leaders yesterday at the Paris City Hall. Georges Marchais (left profile), secretary general of French Communist party; Georges Seguy (behind Brezhnev), secretary general of CGT, France's largest labor union; and Jacques Duclos (right, with glasses) veteran member of the French politburo.

How He Cuts Down on Cigarettes

Rare Insight Into Brezhnev's Private Life

PARIS, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—Leonid I. Brezhnev, Soviet Communist party chief, uses devious means to curb his smoking, works hard all day, does a lot of work at home and enjoys driving cars and hunting for relaxation.

This portrait was sketched by the party chief himself in an interview with the French Communist daily L'Humanité.

Such revealing personal details of Kremlin leaders are rarely seen in the Soviet press. His interview with French journalist Pierre Durand was conducted in Moscow.

Mr. Brezhnev said that his work did not allow him to see much of his family, including a son and a daughter. The son, Yuri, who now heads a state commercial organization, has just returned to Moscow from Paris where he signed some steel contracts. The daughter, Galina, is a journalist with the Soviet Novosti News Agency.

The 64-year-old Soviet leader normally leaves his five-room apartment in Moscow for the Kremlin at 8:45 a.m., often lunches at his desk and returns home at 10 p.m. with state papers in his briefcase.

"You know, when you have worked hard all day, the problems facing you continue to turn around in your head," he told Mr. Duraud.

"And there are quite a few problems in a country as vast as ours... when the people in the south demand summer clothes, we still have to provide fur-lined boots for the people in the north..."

Mr. Brezhnev said that he was trying to cut his chain-smoking. He explained that he had a special gadget—a cigarette case with a timing device. It remains locked for a pre-determined period, 45 minutes for example. "With this system, I managed to smoke only 17 cigarettes yesterday," he said.

In his younger days, the Soviet leader was a keen sportsman and is a qualified parachutist. He also liked cycling, cross-country skiing and skating. But hunting is his favorite sport.

When he can take time off from his official duties, he likes to go hunting in swamps and forests 90 miles from Moscow. There he shoots wild boar, deer, pheasants and wild duck. One day he shot six wild boar.

Mr. Brezhnev also said that he loves driving. "When I am driving, I relax," he said. "When I am at the wheel, I have the impression that nothing can happen."

Mr. Brezhnev said that in his work there were "big and small things, joyful and sad things. All this comes right up to our level." Solutions must be found to all problems, he said.

Foreign Policy

Foreign policy also called for a lot of work. "We have relations with all countries, and they are often very different from one another. But they exist. They must co-exist. We want peace in the world, but everybody does not share our concepts."

Mr. Brezhnev said that he had visited the Eastern European countries several times. "I have been to China, Korea, Iran, Afghanistan, India, Sudan, Morocco, Guinea, Ghana, Finland and now France.

"All this is a lot of work . . . Everywhere we outline honestly our way of seeing things."

Brezhnev, Pompidou Extend Talks on European Security

(Continued from Page 1)

unusual to have a cooperation treaty with Bonn, while pretending to have closer cooperation with France based on a mere declaration.

Today's meeting was the last tête-à-tête between the two men, and the two other meetings scheduled will be with other ministers present. Neither French nor Soviet sources were giving away tonight what other questions the two men might have discussed, although the admission of China to the United Nations today would be a prime topic.

But the center of these talks is very likely to be West Germany, and the relations Bonn is to have both with Moscow and Paris. In his speech at Versailles last night, Mr. Pompidou pointedly remarked that "special links" can exist among different countries, and that while France would not interfere with the special links that other countries (read socialist countries) might have with each other, France intended to strengthen the special links it had with its friends and neighbors (read the Common Market).

It now appears extremely likely that Mr. Pompidou will reply affirmatively to West German Chancellor Willy Brandt's suggestion of a Pompidou-Brandt meeting before Christmas, to try to solve the problems, especially monetary, that have arisen between the two countries. This meeting would be a prelude to a Western European summit early next year. Both these meetings, in the French view, would help to prepare the multilateral security conference preparatory meeting next year.

This French position of being firmly anchored in the West despite keeping its distance from NATO and searching for new accords with the Soviet Union was underlined by Defense Minister Michel Debré before the Anglo-American Press Association today. Mr. Debré repeated that France remained suspicious of armed force reductions in Europe because the Warsaw Pact nations would obtain relative gains.

He said that the U.S. military presence in Europe "has been and remains an important element" in maintaining the status quo. He said that France might plan some military exchanges with the Soviet Union, but "it is quite clear that French-Soviet military cooperation will go no further than that."

Apart from his meeting with Mr. Pompidou today, Mr. Brezhnev, on his first trip to the West, laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and visited City Hall. He was applauded by modest crowds at both places, and the only incidents were two separate cases of young men who tried to deliver letters to him in person. One, an Israeli of Soviet origin, was protesting against the incarceration in Russia of a friend's father. The second was an Armenian. Both were detained briefly by police.

The police announced today that in all yesterday 62 persons were detained for various anti-Soviet acts, mostly the burning of flags on the Avenue des Champs-Elysées and an intrusion at the France-U.S.S.R. Association by the Jewish Students Front. Most of those detained were released today.

Turkey's Government Quits; Was Supported by Military

ANKARA, Oct. 26 (UPI).—Turkey's six-month-old military-backed government, headed by Premier Nihat Erim, resigned tonight.

The government announced its dissolution after a top-level meeting lasting almost four hours at the Ankara Presidential Palace, with President Cevdet Sunay presiding.

In addition to Mr. Erim and leading cabinet ministers, Gen. Memduh Tagmac, the chief of the general staff, and former Premier Suleyman Demirel, the man Mr. Erim replaced, took part in the meeting, officials said.

The announcement was made by Justice Minister Ismail Arar.

Mr. Erim, a former law professor, had said earlier it would be impossible to continue in office unless major political parties backed his policies.

The crisis began earlier this month when Mr. Demirel's Justice party withdrew its support from Mr. Erim's government and ordered its five cabinet ministers to resign. Three did. The other to quit the party instead.

Under Turkey's constitution, Mr. Erim would stay on as caretaker premier until he either forms a new cabinet or President Sunay names another premier-designate to try.

Mr. Erim had said he gave a memorandum to the country's three major parties listing his conditions for staying on as premier. Political sources said tonight's outcome indicated Mr. Demirel, forced out by the army last March amid increasing rioting and violence, remained adamant in his demands for changes in Mr. Erim's reform policies.

Next U.S. Envoy To Brussels May Be Strausz-Hupé

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (WP).—Robert Strausz-Hupé, Ambassador to Ceylon, is being considered to succeed John S. D. Eisenhower, son of the late President, to be ambassador to Belgium, it was reported today.

Mr. Strausz-Hupé, 68, former director of the Foreign Policy Research Institute of the University of Pennsylvania, was confirmed as ambassador to Ceylon after his nomination to be ambassador to Morocco was blocked in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

President Nixon nominated him to be ambassador to Morocco in 1969. Chairman J. W. Fulbright, D., Ark., of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee called him "the very epitome of hard-line, no-compromise" policy against Communism and said he should not be sent to Morocco, because it is a key Arab country wooed by East and West.

The President finally withdrew the nomination under an agreement worked out with Sen. Fulbright and nominated him instead as ambassador to Ceylon.

Mr. Strausz-Hupé has served there since early 1970.

Detroit Police Office Blasted by Dynamite

DETROIT, Oct. 26 (UPI).—A dynamite blast caused extensive damage to the Detroit Police Officers Association headquarters yesterday in what police called an obvious "attempt to assassinate police officers."

No one was injured, but as a result of the blast precinct stations and police bureaus were ordered to tighten security.

Windows were shattered in a four-story apartment building behind the police building, but the 80 residents escaped injury.

Kosygin Ends Canada Tour, Flies to Cuba

Joint Communiqué Urges A-Test Ban

TORONTO, Oct. 26 (UPI).—Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin ended his eight-day visit to Canada today by issuing a joint Soviet-Canadian communiqué pledging to seek a ban on underground nuclear tests such as the planned U.S. blast at Amchitka, Alaska.

Mr. Kosygin flew to Havana, en route home to Moscow this morning. His plane took him over the United States.

In a joint communiqué, both Canada and the Soviet Union also expressed continued anxiety over the Indochina situation.

Although the statement did not mention directly the planned U.S. test at Amchitka, it was believed the reference to underground tests may have been included at Canada's insistence. Canada has voiced strong opposition to the Amchitka blast.

"We are very pleased with our visit (to Canada)," Mr. Kosygin told 500 Canadian manufacturers during a dinner in his honor in Toronto last night.

As the 67-year-old Soviet leader spoke, however, an elderly man and a woman companion unfurled a red banner with a yellow hammer and sickle and shouted "Svoboda! Svoboda! Svoboda!"—the Russian word for freedom.

Another Demonstration

Mr. Kosygin stopped for a moment and asked his interpreter what was happening. The interpreter explained that this was yet another demonstration. When the couple was hustled out of the Great Hall of the Ontario Science Center, Mr. Kosygin resumed his address.

Outside the building, an estimated 10,000 to 12,000 demonstrators representing various anti-Soviet and religious groups marched in protest.

In an interview in the Toronto Globe and Mail Mr. Kosygin said:

"I certainly had a great desire just to rove in the streets and visit a Canadian home, but time is so restricted," Mr. Kosygin said.

"I certainly had a good working load on this trip. It was only because of that, that I didn't... get into a little piece of your way of life. But I would like to have done that, very much indeed," Mr. Kosygin was reported as saying.

Warm Cuban Welcome

MIAMI, Oct. 26 (AP).—Mr. Kosygin was greeted in Havana by hordes of cheering Cubans and a 21-gun salute.

The Soviet premier, making his second visit to the island in four years, was met at Havana airport by Premier Fidel Castro and other party and government officials, according to Cuba radio monitored here. Mr. Kosygin will be in Cuba three or four days.

On the 10-mile drive to the city, Mr. Kosygin was cheered by flag-waving Cubans released from work to welcome the Soviet leader.

Pole Defects in U.S., Fearing Soviet Police

BOSTON Oct. 26 (UPI).—A Polish seaman said yesterday he defected to the United States because he feared Soviet police were after him for his part in Polish student uprisings last year.

Wojciech Ostrowski, 37, of Gdynia, left the trawler Krezeiwa Sunday night, while the boat was tied up in East Boston for repairs following a collision with a Soviet fishing boat last month. The seaman said he had helped organize a demonstration in Danzig.

Death No. 101 in '71

2 Britons Wounded in Belfast; Protestant Found Murdered

BELFAST, Oct. 26 (UPI).—Gunmen ambushed a British Army mobile patrol in the Catholic Falls Road area today and wounded two soldiers, one of them seriously, an army spokesman said.

The death toll in Northern Ireland violence this year rose to 101 when a passerby found the gagged and blindfolded body of a man in an alley of Belfast's Catholic East End.

Police said the man, Robert George McFarland, 26, was "a victim of foul play." They said Mr. McFarland, a Protestant, was convicted last year of possessing inflammable liquid in an apparent attempt to set fire to a Belfast Catholic church.

Tonight, a bomb smashed a police station at Larne, near Belfast, and first reports said 13 people—six police officers and seven civilians—were injured.

In Belfast and the border town of Newry, troops fired volleys of rubber bullets and CS nausea gas at mobs of rock-throwing youths who rioted after the funerals of two sisters in Belfast and three alleged robbers in Newry.

Clash on Border

A border clash developed around the village of Clady, near Strabane, where army demolition teams, jeered by villagers, kept up the British campaign of blowing up minor roads into the Irish Republic to prevent their use by the outlawed Irish Republican Army.

The snipers opened fire with rifles and machine guns after army engineers bulldozed away a culvert leading to a border bridge.

An alternative and predominant Catholic parliament calling itself the Assembly of the Northern Irish People opened outside Londonderry today with 60 members of local governments and opposition members of the Belfast parliament attending.



UPI.

IRA GIRL—Maria McGuire, 23, who was sought by Interpol in Western Europe after planeload of arms was seized in Amsterdam 10 days ago, pictured Monday on her return to Dublin. It was reported that she and David O'Connell, 33, placed arms order with the Czechs on behalf of IRA Provisionals.

John Hume, a Catholic opposition M. P. who is boycotting the official parliament, said: "We have taken this step to end the system and demonstrate that the system of government in Northern Ireland has failed and has failed us utterly."

Heath Scorns Kennedy View As 'Ignorant'

LONDON, Oct. 26 (NYT).—Prime Minister Edward Heath today dismissed as "an ignorant outburst" Sen. Edward M. Kennedy's call for immediate withdrawal of all British troops from Northern Ireland.

British reaction to the speech by the Massachusetts Democrat last week has been overwhelmingly negative. But until today the highest levels of the government had deliberately refrained from comment.

In the House of Commons today, a Labor member, questioning the prime minister, referred critically in passing to the Kennedy speech, Mr. Heath said:

"It is regrettable that the senator should have given vent to such an ignorant outburst."

Queen Juliana Honors War Dead At Bonn Memorial

BONN, Oct. 26 (Reuters). — Queen Juliana and Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands laid a wreath to a memorial of victims of war and tyranny on the first day of a four-day state visit to West Germany. This is the first such visit to this country by a member of the Dutch royal family.

At the brief ceremony in Bonn's Hofgarten Park this afternoon, they laid a large wreath of white carnations at the memorial—a simple black slab of metal. On Thursday, the royal couple will lay a wreath at a memorial in Hamburg for Dutch victims of Nazi concentration camps.

After the ceremony today, watched by a small crowd who applauded the gesture, the queen and Prince Bernhard entered Bonn's Rathaus (city hall) to sign the golden book—a tradition reserved for honored guests.

The square outside was crowded, and many spectators waved little Dutch flags. A solitary protesting placard carried by a man called for the release of German "prisoners of war" held in Holland — believed to be a reference to Nazi war criminals in prison there.

Queen Juliana's visit is in return for a visit to Holland by West Germany's President Gustav Heinemann in 1969.

Laird Pushes NATO Allies On Defenses

Planning Group Holds First Round of Talks

BRUSSELS, Oct. 26 (UPI).—U.S. Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird today warned European members of NATO against reducing armed strength because of the possibility of East-West troop cuts.

Mr. Laird's warning came during the first day of a meeting of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group here.

The defense secretary especially warned his European colleagues about increases in Soviet naval strength in a report on the East-West military balance.

Mr. Laird was continuing a U.S. campaign to impress on its allies within the Atlantic alliance the importance of improving military strength to maintain the strategic balance in Europe.

Mr. Laird and defense ministers from Britain, West Germany, Italy, Denmark, Belgium and Greece discussed studies of the balance of strategic nuclear forces in Europe.

The American report said that Soviet naval strategic nuclear power was progressing faster than expected and could reach parity with the West in 1973, rather than in 1974, as had been expected.

No details of the reports were revealed. The ministers will continue their talks tomorrow.

Ex-Astronaut Schirra Unhurt in Air Crash

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 26 (Reuters).—Former astronaut Walter Schirra, his family and a business associate escaped injury when their twin-engine Cessna crashed on takeoff yesterday at Creede, about 250 miles southwest of Denver.

Aboard the plane were Mr. Schirra, his wife Josephine, their 14-year-old daughter Suzanne, and the pilot, Frank Compton, a Denver businessman. They were returning from a hunting trip.

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ALL DIAMONDS ARE GUARANTEED

A Vast Redevelopment Plan Proposed for Thames Bank

LONDON, Oct. 26 (AP).—A grandiose scheme to revitalize a decaying section of the Thames riverbank was unfolded for Londoners today.

A seedy stretch of crumbling wharves between Tower Bridge and London Bridge, south of the river, will be replaced with stores, hotels, restaurants, pubs, tourist attractions, offices and apartments if the plans go through.

The designers call the development "a city within a city"—the "London of tomorrow." They estimate the leisure-living-business complex will have an employment potential of 20,000 people and will cost at least £300 million.

Dickensian Alleyways

The land—40 acres of Dickensian alleyways and cavernous blank-faced Victorian warehouses idle since trade moved down river in 1969—is already being blitzed by demolition teams.

Redevelopment is planned in stages, with cash coming from big financial institutions such as insurance companies and pension funds. Plans are being studied by the Southwark local legislature and must yet be approved by the Greater London Council and government ministries.

The developers said the project would be largely traffic-free and would be the biggest London redevelopment since the building after the Great Fire of London 300 years ago.

If the go-ahead is given, the entire project could be completed within eight years, the developers say.

The plans provide for 630 luxury apartments in blocks of up to 13 floors, most near Tower Bridge, with expansive river views. They will be stepped back from the riverside and interspaced with gardens to avoid any "canyon wall" effect.

A hotel with 700 rooms is envisaged alongside Tower Bridge, over the river from the ancient Tower of London.

An additional proposal is for 500,000 square feet of Victorian warehousing to be converted into a hotel with 400 beds plus banqueting rooms, shopping arcades and a riverside tavern.

The preliminary plan has provision for a continuous public walkway, sometimes narrow, sneaking between buildings to give glimpses of the river, sometimes opening out into gardens or piazzas.

The office blocks total more than two million square feet in floor area, rising up to 35 floors.

There are plans for a sports center, arts center, movie theater and underground "feeder" roads to protect residents against noise and fumes.

Papal Teachings Too Hard to Read, Synod Panel Says

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 26 (UPI).—A group of Roman Catholic bishops said today that Pope Paul's encyclicals and other teaching documents are so obscurely worded that many Catholics cannot understand them.

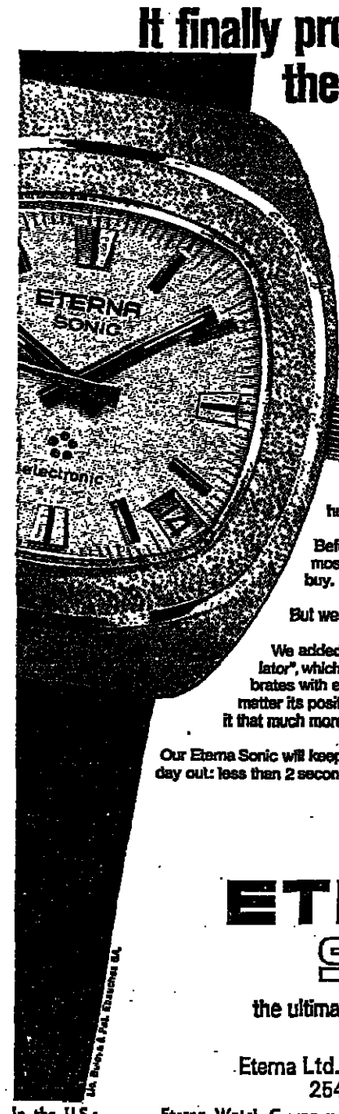
They asked that documents issued by the Pope and other church leaders be written in clear and concise language. They also suggested that the Vatican enlist the aid of writers and broadcasters to help in making documents clearer.

The suggestions were offered today in one of 12 committees deliberating on world justice, the second and last major theme of the current session of the Synod of Bishops.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 4—Wednesday, October 27, 1971 *

One Debate Ends

Abruptly and definitively, the long debate over the entry of the People's Republic of China into the United Nations has ended. And as is so often the case, the vote that climaxed the debate and declared the Peking government the sovereign representative of all China has opened the doors to many other debates.

The attempt by the United States to have both Chinas seated failed, and the failure will have its own wordy repercussions. That the United States has lost leverage in the UN in the world at large is obvious enough, and any attempt by the senators of Mr. Buckley's cast to reassert authority by withholding funds from the world organization could only compound the loss. The American plan had the merit of good sense, but it was too complex to install into the UN structure at this late date; a majority preferred the simpler method of taking Peking's objections to such a plan at face value and plumping for a new constituency of 600 million at the expense of Taiwan's 14 million.

Doubtless there are many in a large number of chancelleries who have not forgotten the methods whereby Mao came to power, or his intervention in the Korean war, his subjugation of Tibet, his border fracases with India and the Soviet Union. They may gag a bit at the sanctimonious phrasing of the Albanian resolution, but most of them had long since made their choice between the Chinas, especially after the introduction of ping-pong diplomacy had decided the United States was not all that committed to any clear-cut stand in Asia. And there were the others—like the Albanians, the Algerians, the Tanzanians—who prefer mainland China among the powers and enjoyed voting against the United States on general principles.

But such autopsies of a historic event can only be the prelude to more meaningful debates. The issue of what is to be done with divided nations remains; Taiwan has joined the Germanys, the Koreas, the Vietnams in a limbo which may be less spectacular in terms of population than the limbo occupied so long by the People's Republic of China but is still a problem for an organization assertedly global in scope.

And then, of course, there are the debates which will take place when Communist China assumes its role in the Assembly, and its veto rights in the Security Council. What part will Peking play—openly—in the Middle East? What part in the looming war between India and Pakistan? What in Africa, which supplied about as many votes against the Albanian resolution as the Americas?

The implications of the change are vast in the UN, vast in the alignment of forces outside the UN. One can regret that this change was accomplished at the expense of Taiwan (and Americans can regret the damage to their country's prestige). But the change was overdue; the realities of world power and influence were obscured by technical considerations within the UN. Now these have been largely removed, and the world can look at itself more honestly, and discuss itself more frankly. Man may not altogether like what he sees, or what he hears. But at least some artificial barriers to wiser action have been cleared away.

Laird vs. Nixon

Secretary Laird's alarmist reports on the Soviet strategic missile buildup at sea and on land contrast curiously with President Nixon's optimism about stabilization of the nuclear arms race.

In announcing his plan for the visit to Moscow by an American President, Mr. Nixon said the other day that the projected Soviet-American summit meeting reflected a conclusion by "both of us" that "neither major power can get a decisive advantage over the other . . . which might enable it to engage in international blackmail."

Mr. Laird, however, in announcing that the Soviet Union would match America's 41 Polaris submarines by 1973, said: "I believe we would be placed at a very great political disadvantage if the Soviet Union were able to [confront] the United States with a vastly superior Polaris-type fleet off all our coasts and outdistance us by a large number of missiles."

What are the facts? The facts are that 100 American nuclear warheads delivered on target can inflict unacceptable damage on the Soviet Union. Beyond 400 delivered warheads, which would knock Russia out of the 20th century—inflicting 100 million Soviet fatalities and destroying three-fourths of Soviet industry—no useful increment of damage can be obtained by an increase in the numbers of attacking hydrogen bombs. The United States now has more than 5,000 separately targetable strategic warheads and is racing toward a force of more than 8,000 such hydrogen warheads. The chosen instrument of American nuclear escalation is the MIRV multiple warhead, already installed in the first four of 31 projected Poseidon submarines, and in 150 or more Minuteman-3 intercontinental ballistic missiles.

MIRV was designed to penetrate a heavy Soviet antiballistic missile system. No such system is being built. The Soviet Union has offered to freeze its small, obsolete Moscow ABM system at approximately present levels as part of the pending first-stage strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) agreement. An ABM agreement is virtually certain by early next year, before Mr. Nixon's Moscow trip, limiting ABMs to very low levels. The tremendous expansion of American offensive delivery vehicles now underway will be overkill then and, in fact, has been nothing but overkill for a long time. The four American Poseidon submarines already operational can fire many more warheads than the 25 Polaris-type submarines the Soviet Union now has at sea.

The Soviet Union is equally guilty of building overkill. Its chosen instrument is the force of huge SS-9 ICBMs, expansion of which might one day threaten the American Minuteman force. The rate of expansion of this force has dropped from 55 a year to about 40 a year. But some 30 "big holes" have been started since January—not 90, as some reports suggest. Two-thirds of the "new holes" are for much smaller missiles, indicating that further expansion is taking the form of an improved silo or missile or both.

The Soviet Union has indicated a willingness to freeze further expansion of this and other land-based missiles in a first-stage SALT agreement. But it wants to hold out for a second-stage agreement, a freeze on ballistic missile submarines, which the United States insists must be incorporated in the agreement now under discussion.

The American proposal would freeze the Soviet Union into a position of numerical inferiority in warheads, pending Soviet MIRV development, which evidently is lagging. The Soviet Union evidently wants to be free to press ahead with submarine deployment, in addition, as a "bargaining chip" in the second-stage negotiation, just as the United States is pressing ahead with Safeguard and MIRV now.

Nixon sees that none of this is of major significance in the strategic balance. A few extra missiles or submarines on one side or the other can make no difference when both already have many thousands more warheads than they need to deter attack. But Mr. Laird insists that the United States, which has enjoyed vast nuclear superiority for a quarter-century, will not permit the Soviet Union to exceed parity, meaningless as that would be.

Politically, Mr. Laird may be right—and Moscow would do well to pay heed to the consequences of pressing forward with futile and expensive further deployment of nuclear missiles at a time when a SALT agreement is within reach. But Mr. Laird could make a major contribution himself by curbing America's chosen instruments of missile expansion, MIRV and Safeguard, as the Senate long has urged.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Waiting for War

There will probably be no Indo-Pakistani war for three weeks—the three weeks of Mrs. Gandhi's world tour. What happens thereafter—decisions that could take hundreds of thousands of lives—rests on that tour and on the concessions India's prime minister wins. Nine million mouths to feed—today, next year, and as far as the political eye can see—is too gross a burden. Nine million hungry mouths, in the end, must mean war.

If Pakistan wants peace, and the world wants peace, then those refugees must go home. Diplomacy has thus far brought a few sharp words from British Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home, a small observation force from the UN, a struggling relief effort, and no block on American arms to Yahya. Still Washington sends guns. There is room for concession here. The very least Mrs. Gandhi needs is a temporary Nixon block on further shipments and a drastically increased UN force.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 27, 1896

PARIS—Queen Amelie of Portugal returned to Paris from Chantilly, where she had passed the night, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, accompanied by the Duc de Chartres and the members of her suite. Shortly after her arrival at the Hotel Bristol, Her Majesty paid a visit to the ex-Queen Isabelle of Spain, with whom she remained for over an hour, and then went for a drive on the Champs-Elysées and in the Bois.

Fifty Years Ago

October 27, 1921

NEW YORK—The independence of American women is being manifested by the cry being raised against the lengthening of skirts, as decreed from that center of feminine fashion, Paris. Women here have become accustomed to short skirts (the men too) and from all evidence available have absolutely no intention of following the latest European styles, but seem, rather, to be ready to start their own trend.



'More Rocks, Quick!'

The Transatlantic Brink

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—Unless the six members of the Common Market, together with Great Britain, join swiftly in a collective action fixing currency parities and negotiating as a single unit with the United States, a trade war may erupt in the Western world.

This is the opinion of Jean Monnet, generally regarded as the "father of Europe." Monnet, who has been pressing steadily toward his goal of unifying the West ever since he worked in the League of Nations Secretariat, warns of trouble in the event of no action—in time.

"I think everyone in Europe and the United States is against a trade war," he says. "But the danger of such a development will only come if the monetary problem endures too long. Personally I am optimistic enough to think it can be settled by the end of this year.

"Europe, including Britain, although it isn't yet a member of the Market, must decide on its own stable monetary parity. After that, acting as a single group, the Common Market countries plus Britain can discuss the issue with the U.S.A."

Proof of Unity

Monnet stresses that before the European countries approach the United States on negotiating a new basis for financial and economic relationships they must "prove to themselves and also to the world that they form a unit."

"After they have done so the Seven—the Common Market plus Britain—can create an executive organization along the lines mentioned by French President Pompidou, in order to deal with the various currency reserves. Only in this way is it possible to bargain with the United States and to determine how Europe will deal with the dollar problem."

What Monnet means is that if the Seven "Europeans" don't deal with the present fiscal crisis as a single unit, they face the possibility of splitting into national segments and entering into damaging national commercial competitions—or a trade war—as implied in the recent action of Denmark. Denmark imposed an import surtax similar to that of the U.S.A., Monnet points out.

Surtax Questioned

"The situation that produced the present crisis has been dormant for years—and it was a good thing that Nixon took action. But the action he took—above all the 10 percent surtax on imports—could open the door to other capitals doing the same thing, as we have just seen in Copenhagen. It would be very bad if such a trend were to continue."

He warns: "Some people believe Washington would prefer to deal separately with the European countries, as for example West Germany. The Seven must work in unison. We need an agreement on this as soon as possible between Pompidou and Chancellor Brandt. The Nixon action was necessary but it opened the door to discrimination unless the proper actions are taken.

"The process started by Nixon in August is part of a great international change. The world is getting a new face. But whether the measures now being applied on currency will lead to something better or worse is something we do not yet know.

"A monetary agreement is imperative and, to achieve this, it is necessary to have an accord between Paris and Bonn before the end of 1971. A trade war will not happen if action on parity is taken quickly and followed up by discussions with the United States. While the latter are taking place, 'Europe' can set up its own controlling body as foreseen by Pompidou. But there is no time to waste."

The way Monnet expresses his opinions is mild. But his calm manner doesn't obscure the apprehension felt here that, unless there is speedy, united action to get accord on one basic program for Western Europe which would then negotiate a new relationship with the U.S.A., a disastrous trade war could break out.

Were that to happen, the entire concept of Western unity as expressed by NATO would be threatened. Neither Americans nor Europeans are dramatically interested in fiscal or commercial problems.

Nevertheless they will be forced to realize during the next two months that if they cannot get together and arrange a new transatlantic business relationship, their mutual political and defense relationships could fall apart. The subject is dreary but vital; and the time is short.

The Problem That Won't Go Away

By Alfred Friendly

LONDON.—As with any difficult problem, the British people as a whole wish that somehow the dilemma of Northern Ireland would go away. They would be delighted if there were some way of washing their hands of the whole thing.

But the wildly contradictory and mutually inconsistent answers they give to opinion-poll questions prove that they have no clear views at all on what ought to be done and that, in plain fact, have not given any real consideration to what is surely Britain's most pressing and dangerous internal problem.

Indeed, as late as last June, public-opinion surveys showed that Northern Ireland was scarcely mentioned as a major problem facing Britain. As late as last month, only 13 percent of the respondents to a National Opinion Poll survey thought it the most important one.

A recent Gallup poll shows 49 percent of the population approving of internment as against only 25 percent who disagree, yet an NOP survey of about the same date shows the logically irreconcilable fact that 59 percent of the people think the British Army peace-keeping force should be withdrawn. One poll shows only 32 percent favoring Ulster's unification with Eire and 42 percent in favor of its remaining an integral part of the United Kingdom, while another poll shows 41 percent would encourage Ulster to join Eire and only 29 percent oppose the idea.

What this batch of inconsistencies means, obviously, is that the British electorate simply hasn't thought about the issue hard enough to come to any firm conclusions. The responses to the polls are clearly spur-of-the-moment improvisations on hearing the questions.

The explanation for what looks almost like indifference is that the problem of Ulster, for all the front-page news of nightly bombings and two or three deaths a week, has not really affected the day-to-day affairs of the British people. To describe it, as Senators Ribicoff and Kennedy did this week, as Britain's Vietnam is to demonstrate how profound is the transatlantic information gap. The analogy with Vietnam may be true for the future; it is certainly not true for the present. The parallels are simply not there.

Ulster is expensive but still not a disproportionate drain on the British Exchequer; British soldiers' deaths total around 30, not 30,000. And certainly most important of all, the current Northern Ireland crisis has not spread a poisonous fog of dissent, recrimination, and reciprocal hatred and hostility amid generations, racial groups and the various social segments of the population. Vietnam corroded everything it touched; the problem of Northern Ireland is not in the same category, in impact, extent or virulence.

What is more to the point than the as-yet-uncongealed attitude of the rank-and-file Briton toward Ulster is the almost unanimous feeling of serious British observers that however much room there is for argument on Ulster's future and the solution to the problem, the immediate withdrawal of British troops—as called for by Sen. Edward Kennedy—would be criminal irresponsibility.

In this respect, Kennedy seems to be more Irish than the prime minister of Eire. Neither Jack Lynch nor his government has proposed any such invitation to carnage. With one exception, no serious publication in Britain has called for withdrawal.

The exception is the left-wing weekly, the New Statesman, whose editor, Richard Crossman, is at least honest about what would be the consequences. He quoted with approval the remark of an earlier British statesman in another context: "In any negotiation there may come a point where both sides are spoiling for a fight and the only way to resolve the crisis is to stand aside and let them test their strength."

To which the even further left-leaning member of the Irish Parliament, Conor Cruise O'Brien, has replied in effect that it's easy enough to recommend civil war provided it's in the other fellow's country. No doubt he would have the same view with respect to Kennedy's recommendation.

Pulling British troops out of Ulster today would simply let the two communities there, one million Protestants and half-a-million Catholics, at each other's throats. There is not the slightest evidence to suggest that they would not begin that exercise the minute the troops departed, and return to the conditions of August, 1969, when Protestant mobs moved into the Catholic ghettos.

Hard problems do not have simple solutions and Ulster is one of the hardest that exists anywhere in the world today.

To propose, simply because a minority exists and has been oppressed, that it must therefore have all justice on its side and that its will must be done is not a particularly constructive conclusion or a very edifying piece of statesmanship.

Letters

JFK Compensated

William Shannon's article "Cutting Down a Legend" (IHT, Oct. 20) has to some extent compensated for the recent blind criticism of the late John F. Kennedy. Even former President Johnson divorces himself from responsibility for the Vietnamese fiasco by claiming that he merely pursued Kennedy's South East Asia Policy. Yet in his memoirs Johnson claims "I have not written these chapters to say 'This is how it was,' but to say 'This is how I saw it from my vantage point'." Which can only mean that he also acted according to his own judgment. I am neither patriotic Irish nor American, but simply one of millions around the world who instinctively recognised John F. Kennedy as a humanitarian and sincerely believed that the motives behind every decision he made were intended to benefit mankind. The sense of trust he instilled in people outside the United States has never before and will probably never again be matched by another American President.

BILL HANNA.

London.

Agnew in Athens

Having attended Ambassador Tasca's reception for Vice-President Agnew Monday, I am shocked, astonished and appalled by Peter Grose's dispatch to The New York Times that appeared in the IHT on Oct. 19.

The first paragraph states that former Greek politicians boycotted the reception because of the presence of Premier Papadopoulos. It is not until the last paragraph that the reader discovers that former politicians did indeed attend the party, though they are described as second and third-rate. I personally witnessed the arrival at the reception of Evangelos Averoff, a former foreign minister under Karamanlis and Kanelopoulos, and one of the most distinguished politicians and statesmen Greece has known since the Second World War—a man, incidentally, who is well-known for his anti-regime views. There were several other prominent ex-politicians present, none of them favorable to the government. What has happened to journalism? Have the news-twisters really taken over?

PETER THEODORACOPOULOS.

Athens.

'Water on the Moon'

I find a statement contained in The New York Times editorial "Water on the Moon" (IHT, Oct. 20) somehow dubious and misleading.

Should water in abundance be available, you find it "conceivable that there could be lunar agriculture over enclosed areas properly protected . . ."

Let us not be deceived: the moon and its environment, being what it is presents insurmountable obstacles to man's setting there (not to temporary conquest) for reasons quite clear (temperature's amplitude, weightlessness, lack of oxygen and so on), each of them erecting a formidable barrier to life as we are conceiving it and as our body is built to function. Are we to surmise that science will be able to change our vital organs (lungs, heart, blood) to withstand such a tremendous environmental change? And to what purpose—to create monsters like those seen in science-fiction movies?

Now what is the purpose for a "lunar agriculture"? Will it create a corn better than Iowa's or a wheat harder than the Canadian, or grapes sweeter and tastier than those in Champagne? And at what cost? So much land on earth is still uncultivated, who needs an unfriendly moon soil?

HENRI LANDAU.

Nice.

The Smith Regime

Your editorial of Oct. 11 spoke the minds of decent men the world over when it clearly predicted that the Smith rebel regime in Rhodesia would be strengthened, at a time when exploratory talks are taking place between it and Britain, by the U.S. Senate's unprecedented action over the purchase of chrome from that white-ruled land.

I am grateful that you published the truth by spotlighting the dangers inherent in that U.S. Senate action and its wider consequences. Bravo for your courage. All hope is not lost.

Alex OBIMBA.

Giessen, West Germany.

Purifying France

I was amused to read about the "esthetic problem" of the appearance of the air cleaners recently installed in Paris to combat pollution. Perhaps if one could be installed next to every sidewalk urinal . . .

JOHN J. PENDRAY.

Massy, France.

Slow Bo... Arrives ... East Riv...

By Max Fran...

WASHINGTON.—Wit... at the United Nati... day evening, China ir... and finally from the ... first imposed on it by t... States a generation ... periodically preferred b... Communist government. ... Washington was calm ... asleep at the symbolic ... its rear-guard effort to ... wan in the world or ... only heightened the ... Peking's entry onto t... stage and deepened so... resentments in consen... cles here.

President Nixon will u... ly show some sympathy ... resentments. He con... projected journey to ... far more significant t... actions of the UN and t... ly hoped that his gest... win a more gentle ha... the Nationalist Chines...

But there was obvious... up desire among ma... to make flat and un... this final reversal of ... policy. This will com... President's task in def... new China policy and ... tions are bound to b... in Washington's rela... the world organization...

Shifts to Fol...

There is universal ... here, however, that t... the consequences inside ... body, Monday's voting ... out by the Nation... further accelerate a w... of realignments and ... the international scen...

Several important t... already combined to ... the outcome at the U...

● President Nixon's ... shift of American p... hostility toward Pek... search for accommoda...

● China's almost ... abrupt emergence fro... vulsive Cultural Revolu... which it remained alo... ly cut off from virt... other society.

● The slow but grad... of American influence ... non-Communist nation... most of whom used t... willing to follow W... lead or were forced t... exchange for vital pr... tection and economic ...

● The slow but gr... spread recognition of ... a renascent great pow... armed with a primit... arsenal and destined ... power and influence ... giants as the United ... Soviet Union and Jap...

As Washington, M... Peking settle into s... complicated pattern o... maneuvers, other n... seek safety or advan... relationships. Indian' ... security in a new in... the Soviet Union i... example.

Japan Tem...

Japan, which du... painfully went down ... at the side of the U... will be tempted no... ahead in seeking it... ties to mainland C... principal American ... Western Europe refu... with Washington e... final procedural gam... was clearly an effort ... new era of indepen... —and commercial ri... the U.S.

Now that the wor... tion has, in effe... Peking's legal claims ... Nixon may actually ... more time and a b... phere in which to ... peaceful reunificati... the rival Chinese re...

But the President ... deeply troubled by f... both at home and in ... quarters, that he fa... punction whatever al... ing the cause of a ... dependent client-stat... just as soon as large ... interests dictated acc... with Peking. The ... U.S. "commitments," ... what the costly wa... nam was all about ... a real fear here that ... from Indochina, at a ... wider readjustment, ... many other friendly ... doubt the resolve an... Washington.

That is why S... State William P. ... Ambassador George ... gled so hard at th... at the known propag... making their defeat ... spectacular. That is ... is expected to show ... irritation about the ... why he will prob... some effort, at least ... to shore up morale ...

But his journey to ... not in jeopardy thro... jousting at the UN, ... protect it above all el...

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Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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Published and printed by International Herald Tribune at 21 Rue du Berri, Paris-8e. Tel.: 225-36-00. Telex 28.560. Le Directeur de la publi... Herald, Paris; Cables: Herald, Paris.
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صكة من الأصل

Obituaries

hail K. Yangel Is Dead; ded Soviet Space Program

OW, Oct. 26 (NYT).— K. Yangel, 60, chief of the Soviet Union's gram for the last five d yesterday. It was an- tonight by the Soviet p.

cial statement, signed by on's ruling group and igures in the aerospace gave the cause of death ac insufficiency that from cardioselerosis.

angel was the second personality in the rrouded missile and gram to die in the last

He succeeded to the post on the death of Korolev, the former gner, in January, 1966. ath of Mr. Korolev, Mr. career was cloaked in y during his lifetime. ever identified publicly rincipal figure in the nion's rocket-building e-exploration effort.

his elevation became on after Mr. Korolev's death when his name appeared within the span of three months on the membership lists of the top agencies of the ruling Communist party, the Soviet government and the science establishment.

'Outstanding Scholar'

The official obituary announcement today still did not identify Mr. Yangel as the scientific chief of the space program, describing him as "an outstanding scholar and designer in the field of rocket and space technology."

But his pre-eminent position was suggested by the fact that the Soviet leadership announced appointment of a special funeral commission, an honor reserved for the most prominent personalities.

Oddly enough, Mr. Yangel's remains, unlike those of Mr. Korolev, will not be placed in the Kremlin wall with other prominent figures in Soviet history. Mr. Yangel is to be buried tomorrow in the Novodevichye Cemetery of southwest Moscow, where other leading personalities in politics, science and the arts are buried.

The son of a peasant family in the Irkutsk area of Siberia, the young Yangel went to work in industry in the Moscow area at the age of 16 in 1927. Four years later he was admitted to the Moscow Aviation Institute, an engineering school from which many figures in the Soviet space program have emerged.

After graduation in 1937, Mr. Yangel held the positions of shop foreman, chief engineer and plant director in the aircraft industry.

With other aviation engineers he was picked for the emerging Soviet missile program after World War II. According to one of his official biographies he was graduated in 1950 from an institution known as the "Academy of the Aviation Industry." Soviet rosters of higher educational institutions do not list such an academy, which may be a cover name for a higher school of space engineering.

Most recently he was identified as the director of an unnamed design organization, presumably one concerned with engineering designs in the space program.

l H. Terry, tor of ytoons

ORK, Oct. 26 (NYT).— erry, 84, a pioneer in cartoons, whose "Ter- gave the world such as Farmer Alfalfa, ouse and Heckle and d yesterday.

than 40 years as a of animated films, Mr. ed out more than 1,000 tures, amusing millions of all ages in motion- aters around the world vision.

fore such Walt Disney as Mickey Mouse and ck began to enchant Mr. Terry was well he creator of hundreds s Film Fables," issued silent-film era.

Mr. Terry sold his con- ytoons, Inc., including of more than 1,100 films dio in New Rochelle, e Columbia Broadcast- . The concern is now ons Division of Viacom al, Inc.

M. Weiss, a vice-presi- eneral manager of the Division, said that al- Terry had been re- ecent years, diverting h painting and sculp- ad indicated recently was still generating im ideas.

the characters in Mr. ductions were Dinkey, ck; Gandy Goose and ears.

on the occasion of Mr. 00th cartoon, "Flatfoot a retrospective show- works was held at the f Modern Art. The ed from "Cat and the 21) through the first "Hungarian Goulash" Woodsman Spare That).

es introduced by Mr. nished the number of rawings necessary for ed short from about about 3,500. In dis- he making of the Film Fables" series in told how the process g that he had one ad- er most other film- am not worried by ramental stars."

uis F. Carroll

ORK, Oct. 26 (NYT).— Carroll, 66, senior part- e law firm of Willkie llagher and a longtime er to professional base- yesterday in Presbyte- tal after a long illness. roll had been counsel tional League for 35

ared most recently as chief lawyers for the ues in the landmark ht by Curt Flood, the fielder, which is now lew by the Supreme

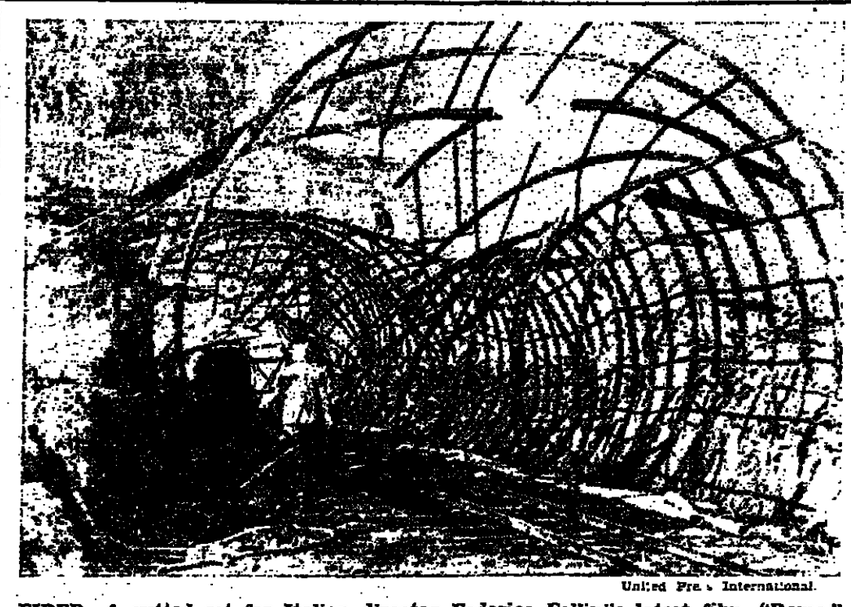
Suspended to Plant rcelona

, Oct. 26 (UPI).— gest auto factory to- ded 6,000 workers for n ultimatum by its at to stop scattered d slowdowns or be for six days.

ve, reported by the t news agency Cifra, e labor conflict at the obile plant in Barce- ed its second week. any, which employs s idled for most of after police and work- l inside the plant.

kers struck to press nds that 26 employees dismissed for protest- ight shift rules be re- Work resumed yester- as almost immediately wn by new strikes l Seat to issue the

day, a coal miners' h has been paralyzing e pits in the Asturias s described as "stay Cifra. It has idled ted 11,000 miners, all locked out until next y the state-controlled ining company.



United Press International.

FIRED—A gutted set for Italian director Federico Fellini's latest film, "Roma," being inspected by Cinecitta (cinema city) workmen, after it was set afire by frustrated actor because he was refused a role in the forthcoming picture. Police have arrested Angelo Paragliola, 25, who has confessed to the crime.

Violence Over Schools in City in Michigan

High Court Lets Pontiac Busing Stand

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP).—The Supreme Court let stand today a far-reaching busing plan for schools in Pontiac, Mich., and a finding that officials there intentionally promoted segregation. The bus issue has provoked violence in Pontiac.

The plan and the ruling, by U.S. District Judge Damon J. Keith, of Detroit, had been appealed to the court by school officials with the argument that whatever segregation exists in this industrial city 25 miles northwest of Detroit is a result of housing patterns.

While Judge Keith charged the School Board with locating new schools and arranging boundaries in such a way as to perpetuate segregation, the officials told the court in the petition, filed Aug. 25, that they had tried to reduce racial imbalance even amid shifting populations.

Other Actions

In other actions today the court:

● Affirmed a ruling by which Virginia was barred from turning a two-year predominantly white college in Petersburg into a four-year college. The district court had held that to make the change would interfere with attempts to achieve racial integration of a once-segregated black college near Petersburg.

● Rejected a challenge to the authority of the city of San Diego to pass special health and fire safety ordinances for businesses that specialize in sex "peep shows."

● Granted a hearing to the operator of a Washington State drive-in in a new obscenity dispute. The central issue is whether police may suppress a movie at a drive-in on the theory it could offend passing motorists or neighbors.

● Turned down an appeal to expand the right of petition on private property. The appellant in the case had wanted to collect petition signatures in the Disneyland parking lot at Anaheim, Calif.

Pontiac Case

The justices voted unanimously not to review Judge Keith's decision on Pontiac busing, sustained last may by the U.S. Circuit Court in Cincinnati, without comment on the issues.

Some 10,000 of the 24,000 public school children have been bused since the new term began Sept. 7. Thirty-two percent of the school population in the automobile manufacturing center are black. The aim of the busing plan is to make each school 20 to 40 percent black.

On the night of Aug. 30, 10 school buses were destroyed by bomb explosions. FBI agents subsequently made six arrests. Another 23 arrests were made by school officials in the first three days of classes.

School Board's Agreement

In the appeal to the high court, the School Board questioned that failure of school officials to "counteract" residential housing patterns constitutes intentional segregation. They said that Negroes were attending 31 of Pontiac's 37 schools prior to Judge Keith's decision and that "the record does not contain a scintilla of evidence of any school attendance zone boundary line that was established or altered or any school site selected for the purpose of segregating pupils..."

Since 1964, the officials said, they have been working to correct racial imbalances except when considerations of safety in getting to and from school, the capacity of schools and proximity of pupils to the schools took precedence.

The Supreme Court has never heard argument on a school desegregation case from a Northern or Western state. The appeal said there is no substantial distinction between the situation in Pontiac and that in Cincinnati, Kansas City and Gary, Ind., where residential housing patterns spawned school segregation and where the court declined to hear complaints from Negro parents.

Nixon's Phase 2 'Teeth' Seen Stronger After Court Ruling

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (NYT).—The decision of a U.S. district court upholding the constitutionality of the 90-day wage-price freeze and the law upon which it is based will be a "tremendous bulwark" to Phase Two of the President's economic policies, a top government lawyer said.

L. Patrick Gray 3d, an assistant attorney general, described the court decision as "a terrific leg up in enforcing the freeze and the post-freeze controls."

In its decision Friday, the court rejected a suit by a trade union contending that the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970 was an improper delegation of power by Congress to the President.

Most Serious

The suit, by the Amalgamated Meatcutters, is one of 24 challenging the freeze legislation on constitutional grounds.

Government officials regarded the meatcutters' challenge as the most serious.

"There is no question we are in good shape now to face any challenge to Phase Two," Mr. Gray said. Until Friday, he noted, there had been no court interpretation of the law. The unanimous decision by the three-man panel, he declared, had filled in the gaps as far as judicial interpretation is concerned. The court ruled that the act was not an improper delegation of power to the President.

The union may appeal the decision to the Supreme Court—the only route of appeal still open. Joseph M. Jacobs, an attorney for the union, said that the appeal probably would be made because of the importance of the issue at stake.

"The ultimate issue we must come to grips with in our time," Mr. Jacobs said, "is where we are going with the tremendous power that has been given to the President."

Meanwhile, the decision of the federal district court stands. And, in the administration's view, the case raised virtually all possible legal objections to the President's policies, and the decision rejected all of these objections.

747 Hijacked With a Pencil, Cuba Paper Says

HAVANA, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—A man who hijacked a U.S. jetliner to Cuba last night with three sky marshals and an off-duty FBI agent aboard was armed only with a pencil, the official newspaper Granma said today. It gave no other details on the seizure.

The American Airlines Boeing-747, carrying 229 passengers and 16 crew members on a flight from New York to San Juan, Puerto Rico, was hijacked over North Carolina.

The plane, passengers and crew were still in Havana today.

Granma identified the hijacker as Angel Lugo, 22, a Puerto Rican.

A spokesman for the Federal Aviation Agency in Miami earlier reported that the hijacker had pulled a gun on a stewardess.

Mr. Lugo said he had rejected the American way of life and hijacked the plane for political reasons, according to Granma. He added that he was jobless because of racial discrimination in the United States.

Madrid Arrests Art Critic at Picasso Homage

MADRID, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—One of Spain's leading art critics, Jose Maria Moreno Galban, was detained here last night when police broke up an "homage" to Pablo Picasso at Madrid University, informed sources said.

The sources said six students also were detained for demonstrating outside the university's faculty of sciences in protest against the closure of the meeting which was called to celebrate Picasso's 90th birthday.

About 1,000 students had already gathered inside the building by that time, they said, but another 1,500 were not allowed to enter.

Madrid police refused to discuss the matter last night, and it was not known if Mr. Moreno and the six students were charged or allowed to go home.

[The New York Times reported today that Eusebio Sempere, a painter, was arrested later at a nightclub.]

Celebrations of Picasso's birthday were held in his native Malaga as well as in Barcelona, La Coruna and Lerida, with municipal authorities lending support. But the government of Generalissimo Francisco Franco ignored the birthday. Picasso left Spain shortly before Gen. Franco's Nationalists defeated the Republicans in the civil war and he has not returned to his native country in the 32 years since.

Bourguiba Asks Premier to Stay

TUNIS, Oct. 26 (AP).—Premier Hedi Nouira submitted his resignation to ailing president Habib Bourguiba today to take account of changes in the ruling Destourian socialist party.

Mr. Bourguiba immediately asked Mr. Nouira, 60, to continue as head of a caretaker administration. Mr. Nouira was generally expected to lead the new government, though some ministers who lost their posts in the party's executive committee earlier this month were likely to be excluded from the cabinet.

Mr. Bourguiba, 68, told the party congress on Oct. 14, "Although I am still alive, I feel almost dead because of sickness." He told the congress he wanted Mr. Nouira to succeed him in the presidency.

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Reds Mount Minor Raids Near Saigon

Relief Work Pressed In Wake of Typhoon

SAIGON, Oct. 26 (AP).—Communist forces stepped up small attacks in the corridor north of Saigon yesterday and today, killing 18 government troops and wounding 17. One Communist soldier was reported killed.

The far northern coastal sector remained quiet, but thousands of U.S. and South Vietnamese troops continued a relief and rebuilding operation in the wake of the typhoon designated as Hester.

Saigon government officials put the Vietnamese death toll from the typhoon at 103 and estimated that 200,000 persons were homeless. They said that more than 55,000 homes were damaged or destroyed, more than 45 percent of food crops were wiped out and 40 percent of all livestock in the area was killed.

4 Red Attacks

Military spokesmen reported four North Vietnamese and Viet Cong attacks in a new surge of action ranging from seven to 45 miles north of Saigon.

In an ambush 40 miles north of Saigon, eight South Vietnamese troops were killed.

Five miles farther south, Viet Cong sappers slipped into an outpost, killing eight militiamen and wounding eight others. In a hamlet 45 miles north of Saigon, the Viet Cong killed two Vietnamese and wounded four others.

The Viet Cong ambushed an American Army dump truck convoy today on a road 50 miles northeast of Saigon. One U.S. soldier was killed and two were wounded.

25 Airlines Agree On Need to Avoid Price War in 1972

LAUSANNE, Oct. 26 (UPI).—The 25 airlines flying the North Atlantic agreed today on the need to formulate a single fare package to avert a price war next year.

Officials of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) said the airlines, on the first day of a "last chance" conference, also agreed that certain fares must be made cheaper so as to compete with charter operations.

The airlines have until the end of December to fix an agreed fares structure. Failing this, prices will be frozen as of Feb. 1 next year, with each airline filing separate fares with their respective governments.

IATA officials said the carriers "are ready to compromise because such an open situation would be chaotic and possibly ruinous."

A package was established last July, in Montreal, but it was rejected by Lufthansa, the West German airline, on grounds that it was too complex.

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Pakistan Claims It Mops Up 'Indian Troops and Agents'

By Malcolm W. Browne

KARACHI, Oct. 26 (NYT).—The Pakistani Army continued mopping up "Indian troops and agents" in the Kasba area of Comilla District, in East Pakistan today and, according to an evening communiqué, 78 more enemy bodies were found.

The latest claim brought to 579 the number of insurgents said by Pakistan to have been killed in the last three days.

Pakistan has reported that the attacks Sunday and yesterday involved around 1,000 "Indian troops and agents."

The communiqué noted that India has claimed the Kasba area as being under the control of rebel Mukti Bahini forces, but reiterated Pakistan's contention that all the territory in East Pakistan is under the control of Islamabad's forces.

Government communiqués do not mention Pakistani military casualties.

The phrase "Indian agents" is used by the government to describe Bengali guerrillas in East Pakistan fighting the government army in their war for autonomy. "Indian agents" are presumed to include any residents of villages pacified by force.

The government said that the shelling of border villages continued today.

While there is little doubt that shells fall on villages in East Pakistan, it is not always clear where the shells have come from.

There are fairly frequent Pakistani government reports that the district town of Comilla has been shelled by Indian artillery across the border, for example.

But an examination of damage in the town indicated that shells have generally come from light two-inch mortars, whose range is not sufficient to have been fired from across the border.

Since it began military operations against Bengali separatists in East Pakistan last March, the Pakistani Army has systematically reduced villages and other strongpoints of the insurgents. Operations have included artillery barrages and air-strikes by American and Soviet-made jet aircraft as well as infantry attacks.

Monsoon flooding of East Pakistan's vast rice and jute fields has hampered Pakistani forces. Amphibious operations have been helped by 50 light American assault boats appropriated by the army last March. The boats had been provided by the United States for cyclone relief.

The monsoon is nearly ended and drying fields presumably will afford government troops greater mobility.

Blasts Kill Seven

DACCA, Oct. 26 (AP).—At least seven persons were killed and about 30 injured in bomb blasts believed to have been engineered by Bengali rebels in the Dacca area, police sources reported today.

Civil Defense Overhaul

NEW DELHI, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—India is overhauling its civil defense machinery. Practice air raid and blackout sessions are to be held in major cities including New Delhi and Calcutta.

Talks in Austria For Mrs. Gandhi

VIENNA, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi arrived here today from Brussels on the second leg of her three-week tour of Western Europe and the United States.

The main aim of the six-nation tour is to gain international support for a political settlement in East Pakistan that could end the present crisis involving India and Pakistan.

During her three-day stay in Austria, Mrs. Gandhi will visit President Franz Jonas and have talks with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky.

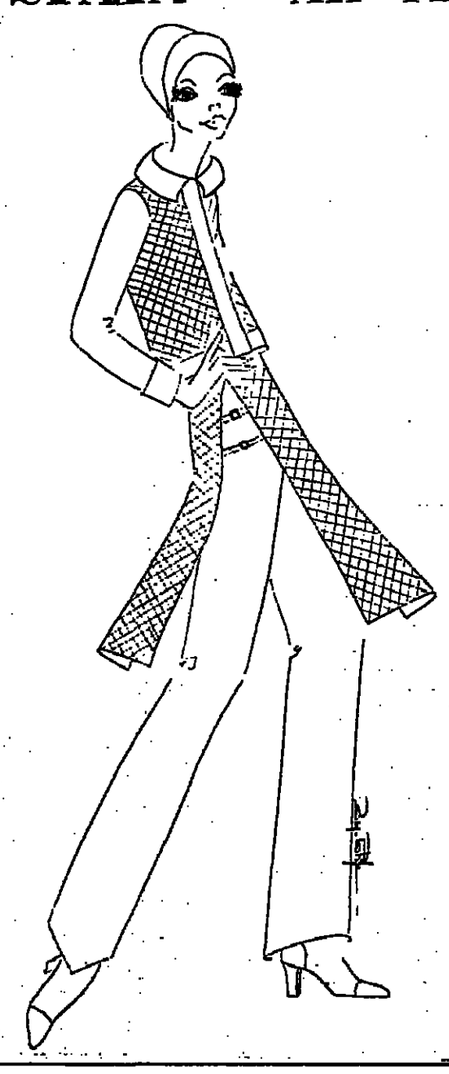
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	Place Vendôme	
MORABITO	Leather Goods, Jewelry	1
CHAUMET	Jeweler	12
MAUBOUSSIN	Jeweler	20
VAN CLEEF & ARPELS	Jewelers	22
WILMART	Fabriss	25
BOUCHERON	Jeweler	26
	Rue de la Paix	
MAPPIN & WEBB	Watchmk., Jwl., Goldsm.	1
TECLA	Jewelry, Cultured Pearls	2
MELLERIO	Jewelers	9
CARTIER	Jeweler	13
ALFRED DUNHILL	Smoking Accessories	15
LUCIENNE OFFENTHAL	Leather Goods, Jeweler, Art Objects	24

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DANCE

Maurice Béjart's 'Nijinsky'

By David Stevens

BRUSSELS (IHT).—With "Nijinsky, Clown of God," which has just had its first performances here, Maurice Béjart is back on home ground with a vast and flamboyant spectacle on a subject universal in its intimacy.

The subject seems like such a natural for a man of Béjart's heterogeneous impulses and the varied talents of his Ballet of the 20th Century that it disguises the effort behind it. It was Béjart at his most Béjartian—a summary of much that he has done before, exhilarating in its ambition to make a general myth of a specific subject, and irritating in its emotional excesses and preachiness.

The real point of departure was not merely Nijinsky the great dancer, nor even Nijinsky the profoundly original choreographer—these alone could only embarrass efforts at imitation—but Nijinsky the human being, especially as revealed in the remarkable, posthumously published "Diary of Nijinsky."

The "Diary" and much of what is known about Nijinsky's life reveal a being consumed with universal love and identification with God in an almost pantheistic sense, too fragile to withstand the shocks of worldly existence and prophetic in the madness that overtook him halfway through his 60-year life.

The action of the ballet is specific. The Nijinsky figure is divided in five—the tormented inner man of the "Diary" (Jorge Donn) and four of his great roles with the Ballets Russes, portrayed by four other dancers each using a style of movement drawn from the specific ballet referred to.

First Part

The first part of the almost two-hour spectacle—given without intermission—dealt with the facts of Nijinsky's world from 1909 to 1914. Diaghilev appears both as a huge marionette, creating the Ballets Russes from inanimate figures and, as an austere and domineering human figure, creating Nijinsky—or, if you like, God creating th World and Man.

But God turns out to be a false god after Man encounters Woman. Suzanne Farrell, exquisite but cool, was both the ideal of feminine love and, later, specifically Nijinsky's wife. Diaghilev the marionette, and rejected lover, extends a long arm to cut off Nijinsky from his creations—the "Specter of the Rose" (stunningly danced by Paolo Bortoluzzi), the Faun in "Prelude to the Afternoon of a Faun" (Jörg Lanner), "Petrushka" (Mischa Van Hoecke) and the Golden Slave of "Sheherazade" (Daniel Lommel).

The second part, as in life, is the increasingly agonizing struggle with the world and himself, and despite the allusion to Nijinsky's famous last public performance in 1919—of improvisations on the horrors of war and love for humanity—it is necessarily less specific. It is here too that Béjart abandons dance as his medium of expression in favor of theatrical symbolism—a huge cross that collapses on Nijinsky's world and another cross on which the dancer "crucifies" himself.

The sound concocted for "Nijinsky" included Tchaikovsky's Pathétique Symphony whose line follows that of Nijinsky's life and at the same time evokes the world of Russian ballet; original recorded interjections by Pierre Henry for the more anecdotal passages, and excerpts from the "Diary" spoken by Laurent Terzieff. A mishmash, but an effective one.

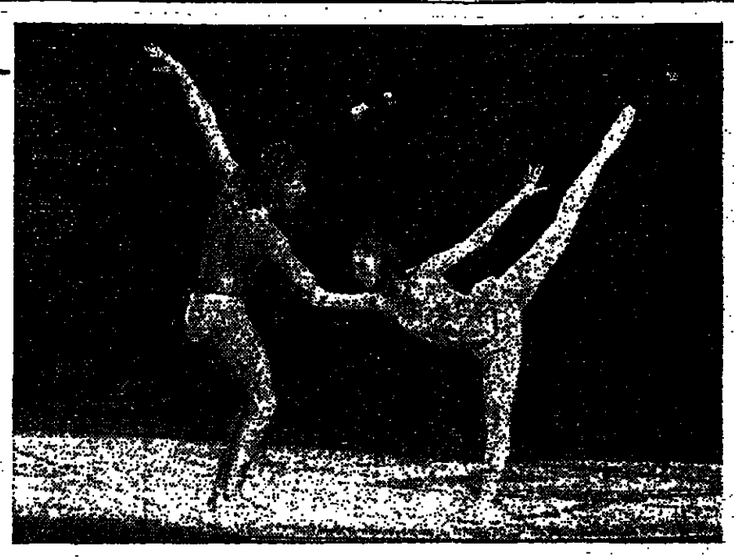
Béjart's Gift

Despite the explicitness of the story and the authenticity with which Joelle Roustan and Roger Bernard reproduced the original Bakst and Benois costumes, it was Béjart's gift for spectacle and touch for tying in the story to general ideas (earthly and divine love; "make love, not war") that carried the day.

There was also a lot of pure theatrical expertise in the scenic layout and lighting—with huge ramps leading from the stage to the outer corridors that permitted an almost unobtrusive movement of a cast of 80 or so dancers.

The 12 performances drew 60,000-plus mainly youthful spectators to the large sports palace, known as the Forest-National, and they were enthusiastic. Yet very few could have been aware of the facts of the life that was presented to them.

The ballet will go to Paris early next year and, if negotiations succeed, to London as well.



Jorge Donn and Suzanne Farrell in new Béjart ballet.

Oscar.

The Party Circuit

A Bit of Kitsch, Dash of Régine

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Oct. 26 (IHT).—Kitsch, or at least a snobbish soupçon of it, is all you need to be chic these days.

German for, roughly, junk, kitsch is camp but more so, bad taste gone berserk. In decoration, it is a mind-boggling clutter of fringed lampshades, nutcrackers in the shape of a woman's legs, souvenirs from Mont Saint-Michel or sexy ashtrays. Then there are kitsch monuments, such as the Eiffel Tower and the Manneken Pis. Very rich people are now collecting kitsch and finding it deliciously vulgar.

The fad has reached fashion, too. Régine, who is always quick on the draw, had a kitsch party last night. Her nightclub was dolled up for the occasion with the two ceiling-high statues at the door wrapped in black drapes, sprinkled with silver stars, and crowned with red, curly wigs. Régine herself looked like one of those Kewpie dolls, with blue lamé mini dress, silver hands on each breast, pink feathers on her bouffant sleeves and red curls.

To keep the theme rolling along, she had girls distributing orchids and rhinestone pins—very kitsch, especially on blue jeans.

The music was a mad mélange, with tunes from the Belle Epoque such as "Froufrou," alternating with a Russian band belting out "Dark Eyes."

An Apology

Carole Chombert (of Chombert Furs), in a red satin blazer and silver fox looked kitsch enough except for her real diamonds. "I didn't have time to go out and buy junk," she apologized. David de Rothschild, in a business suit, had obviously copped out. He was with Marisa Berenson, who was kitsch enough for two. She had silver stars in her hair, technicolor makeup and a bare-back vamp dress, streaked with rhinestones, that looked as if it might have been done by her grandmother, Elsa Schiaparelli, several decades ago. Mrs. Jean-Louis Scherrer quietly settled for a rhinestone cap over her blond hair. Her designer husband ignored the whole thing and declared that kitsch did not influence his fashions.

Designer Loris Azarro was a good sport. He wore diamond studded boots and his first name spelled out in rhinestones across his black T-shirt. Ron Ferri in a blazing red blouson looked like one of his own neon sculptures.

And among all this—Claudette Colbert, with pearl earrings and necklace, a ladylike vision.

The champagne flowed and the evening along past 1 a.m., people coming in. If your life to have a tal edge of the dance fl people hardly made it door. For instance, Rothschild came wit Philomène Toulouse. H look past the jam at yelled "Adieu", and he to his Volkswagen.

Of course, the point party—to introduce a n perfume—was frankly cial. But it was fu same.



Marisa Berenson, David de Rothschild, at Régine's kitsch party.

Bertrand Laforêt.

Success for Miller in 'Incident at Vichy

Theater in Paris

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Oct. 26 (IHT).—Of the postwar American dramatists, Arthur Miller is the favorite in France. All his plays—"After the Fall" excepted—have prospered in Paris. His "View from the Bridge," a failure on Broadway, had a triumphant, two-year run here in a Peter Brook production.

Anything by Miller is assured of cordial, respectful attention from the French. Pierre Cardin—while his colleagues have been injudiciously importing plays like "Plaza Suite" and "Sweet Bird of Youth" from the United States—displays superior showmanship in his selection of Miller's "Incident at Vichy" for production at his Espace Cardin. It is a play that makes a special call on French audiences. The excellent, forceful translation is by Maurice Kurtz.

The scene is an official detention room in Vichy. The characters are nine men and a boy—suspected of being Jews—who have been arrested at random in the streets for a purpose unknown to them (they are to be deported to the concentration camp ovens). Out of their confrontations with one another and their mutual sense of doom, Miller has distilled a two-hour, one-act play of gripping intensity.

The playhouse is the playground of platitudes. The general ideas that these worried captives exchange have all been voiced before—and many times. They talk of Fascism, Communism, anti-Semitism, liberty, cowardice, courage, life and death. Nothing they say adds to our stock of knowledge on these subjects. But Miller, a craftsman of skill, has orchestrated the symposium intelligently so that one's interest is retained, the conversations, conducted in a natural tone, never appear to be loaded with set speeches.

In drawing a cross-section of persecuted humanity, Miller has not presented a gallery of types, but has succeeded in creating a collection of plausible people. Each figure, though serving as a representative of a particular attitude, has individual identity. From the Austrian prince of aristocratic sensibilities (Sacha Pitoëff) to the adolescent who wants to send his mother a parting token (Sylvain Green); from the extrovert actor (Jean-Pierre Granval) to the railroad electrician (Gérard Berner); from the old café waiter (Gaétan Jor) to the old inarticulate Jew, a senile peddler (Géo Wallery); and, from the Vienna-educated psychologist (Gabriel Cattand) to the bohemian artist (Arcady)—they all, in a harmonious symphony of fine performances, take on convincing reality.

Such a piece is genetically melodramatic—life in the anteroom of a Vichy torture chamber being itself melodrama of crudest cut. Miller has not sought pretentiously to refine his chosen material into something else. He has written it frankly as melodrama and at the end the Austrian prince is even allotted the big scene, Tale of Two Cities," d far better thing than did before.

Michel de Ré's direc slow at the start, bu accelerates as the tr tion unfolds. Once th into stride, a sense is created and effec tained for the balar evening. Miller, alc gifted adaptor, an acting company and ing production, woul have another Parisi

* * *

There are innum proaches to "Oedipus two of them have b strated in Paris this

Alberto Moravia, novelist, has made within a play in "Le In a Nazi concentra on Christmas Eve, pseudo-intellectual S der undertakes a re periment. He would Jewish prisoners exp horrific events of Soj gedy so that he may reactions. Appointin manipulator of thei God Kurt of the titl lerian madman by c tegy causes a son m murder his own fat commit incest. But plan goes awry. Jo to hang herself and instead of blindly shoots his tormentor

The Moravia clipped of its com plantations and its s sophical disquisition better suited to th an anti-Nazi movie. âtre Michel produc minsted by some acting. Pierre Mic utes a moving acc modern Oedipus, C eloquently interpret mother and Jacqu plays the grotesque command that resc from being ridiculo

At the Comédie Elysées, the Compag has been offering "C in a translation of t production has beer turned with ballerin long johns employe but with the main formed in the trad ner with occasional interruptions.

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erman Economic Anxiety Grows

lyde H. Farnsworth
ELDORF, Oct. 26 (NYT).
e are reasons for anxi-
onomist Werner Glastet-
as he ticked off these
s for next year—sharply
rowth, rising unemploy-
d only slight progress on
a front.

Hansen, the head of Far-
ften Bayer, warned that
s of the powerful Ger-
mical industry might not
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n under way since the
uarter of 1970.
lared that the chemical
ware "definitely less
to invest in new plants

Stagflation Seen Leading to Slump

when the future entails "serious risk" of a recession.

Here, the gateway to the Ruhr, steelmakers have announced 10 percent cutbacks in production because of sagging new orders.

Volkswagen in Wolfsburg, the steelmakers of the Ruhr, the chemical companies of the upper and lower Rhine and in the Frankfurt area, are all worried about the protectionist trends they see developing in world commerce.

In the previous German recession in 1967, Bayer was able to boost export sales by 17 percent to keep factories busy in the face of sluggish domestic demand. The chances look slim for any such external sales boost in 1972.

Mr. Glastetter, economist for the research institute that advises the German Trade Union Federation (Deutscher Gewerkschaftbund) sees no way to avoid a rise in unemployment next year.

Workers to Feel Squeeze

Workers will also see the squeeze, he says, in less overtime and more short time. Already 114 factories in the country are on short-time schedules.

Bayer's Mr. Hansen, who is also president of the Chemical Industry Federation; Mr. Glastetter, the labor economist; Karl Schiller, Economics Minister, and practically everyone connected with economic life sees part of the trouble in the 10 percent de facto revaluation of the deutsche mark. They all agree that 10 percent is too high.

Revaluation Hurts

Germany's export-oriented industries (Bayer sells 55 percent of its products abroad, Volkswagen sells one-third of its output alone to the United States) have so far tried to absorb the revaluation effects by accepting lower profits instead of cutting back on sales.

At the same time, domestic prices and wages have been rising at least as fast as in other countries. The cost of living in September was up by nearly 6 percent over a year ago. Over-all wage costs this year, as measured by the Labor Federation, have risen by 12.5 percent. Germany has become a classic case of stagflation.

Mr. Hansen says, "The cost situation has deteriorated so much that in many cases retention of foreign markets at any price is no longer justifiable."

As for the floating mark, he maintains that for every percentage point it is upvalued, German exporters lose $60 million in earnings.

A further problem is the 10 percent U.S. import surcharge and the "Buy American" provision of the 7 percent investment tax credit.

Franc-Mark Relationship

While German companies, especially the capital goods suppliers, find themselves at a great disadvantage in the U.S. market, it is the mark-franc relationship that most worries German industry.

France is Germany's biggest market. Yet in the last two years the currency relationships have shifted 30 percent in the franc's favor.

This is arrived at by adding the effects of the 12 percent franc devaluation of 1969, the 8 percent DM revaluation of the same year and the current 10 percent appreciation of the floating mark.

Little Sympathy

But in Paris there is little sympathy for the Germans' difficulties.

Officials close to President Georges Pompidou maintain that the Germans brought some of the problems onto themselves by floating the mark last May.

The French wanted the Germans to impose controls on surplus dollar inflows and warned that floating would get the Germans into trouble.

Now the French attitude is more or less "we told you so."

It remains to be seen whether Chancellor Willy Brandt and Mr. Pompidou, who are expected to meet within the next few months, can sort out their monetary differences.

den Faces Stagnation

Bankruptcies Hit Record

HOLM, Oct. 26 (AP).—
industry, hit by a record
ankruptcies, is threaten-
precedented stagnation.
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to decline during the
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is expected to be below

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e seen necessary, par-
among white collar

Growing numbers of foreign workers are reported leaving. In mid-October there were about 220,000 foreign nationals—predominantly Finns—working in Sweden, some 2,000 less than the number registered in mid-July.

Industry's overall order book is reported thinner than expected, and a continued decline on both the export and domestic markets is foreseen for the rest of the year.

Inventories of finished goods are expected to accumulate despite the anticipated decline in production.

There are sharp differences of opinion between the Social Democratic government of Olof Palme and industrial leaders over the best remedy for stimulating the economy.

One industry spokesman termed a recently announced government package of stimulative measures "completely inadequate."

The government has refused to lift the employers' 2 percent payroll tax, temporarily reduce the value-added tax or cut income taxes to give business new incentive, as industry spokesmen have suggested.

Mr. Palme and Finance Minister Gunnar Strueng maintain that industry's demands would be too heavy a cost for the economy to bear. Mr. Strueng said stimulative measures already taken by the government were costing 5 billion crowns ($1 billion).

e Dollar—

Oct. 26 (AP-DJ).—The following are the late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the following national exchanges:

	Today	Yesterday
£)..	2.4940	2.4928
ic ..	46.63-.65	46.70-.73
ark.	2.3312	2.3295
.....	5.41-.43	5.42-.43
.....	3.354375	3.355
.....	3.9895-.99	3.9830



Robert S. MacNeill



Franklin J. Cornwell

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Robert S. MacNeill, former executive vice-president of Eli Lilly International, has been elected president, succeeding **Richard D. Wood**, who was named an executive vice-president of the parent U.S. firm.

* * *

Franklin J. Cornwell has been elected a director and board chairman of Monsanto Company's British subsidiaries, Monsanto Chemicals Ltd. and Monsanto Textiles Ltd., both headquartered in London. He succeeds **John C. Garrels**, who will retire.

* * *

Ian Fraser, director general of London's panel on takeovers and mergers, is to become chairman of Rolls-Royce Motors Ltd, on Dec. 1, succeeding F. Llewellyn Smith, who is retiring. Mr. Fraser also is to join the merchant bankers Lazard Brothers when he leaves his City panel post early next year.

* * *

Helmut Bögler has been named as managing partner of the management consulting firm Berndtson International's new Frankfurt office.

* * *

John B. Bennet has been appointed chief executive of the Unbrako Group of Companies, a wholly-owned division of Standard Pressed Steel.

* * *

Prince Gorm of Denmark has been appointed advisor to the board of directors of the newly-formed City Bank of Copenhagen.

Chase Manhattan Bank has appointed **David L. Buckman**, a vice-president, as representative for Scandinavia. He will be based in Copenhagen.

Dresser Europe SA announced **L. P. Handy's** appointment as director of business planning and development for its petroleum equipment group. He will be based in Brussels.

* * *

Erik B. Gasser has been appointed chief executive of J. Henry Schroder Bank AG, Zurich, effective Nov. 15. Mr. Gasser will also join the board of J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Ltd. London.

Giscard Asks EEC Accord On Joint Monetary Stand

LUXEMBOURG, Oct. 26 (AP-DJ). — French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said today Common Market finance ministers meeting in Paris next week should concentrate on developing a common point of view for negotiations with the United States.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing told reporters that the ministers, due to meet Nov. 4, should not take a purely regional approach. He thus apparently continued to rule out West Germany's long standing proposal to float EEC currencies jointly.

The approach to be taken at the coming ministers' meeting was the subject of a 20-minute private talk between Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and West German Economics Minister Karl Schiller, both of whom were here briefly today for an EEC council meeting on the economic outlook.

However, neither minister stayed longer than the afternoon and both left before the council ended. Observers wondered why they had come for such a short time and suggested part of the reason could have been to try to smooth over the personal antagonisms that have developed between them since Bonn floated the deutsche mark last May.

West German Chancellor Willy Brandt is trying to stimulate better Franco-West German relations, particularly in the monetary field, with his call for a summit meeting with French President Georges Pompidou.

No French Reply

[In Bonn, government spokesman Conrad Ahlers said Mr. Brandt has received no reply as yet from President Pompidou, Reuters reported.

[He was commenting on reports that Mr. Pompidou had suggested December for the meeting.]

Finance and economics ministers from all six EEC countries were here for adoption of the EEC's first annual economic report. A new procedure, the formal adoption of the report, commits the EEC countries to a common view of the economic situation and the measures of national policy needed to cope with it.

The report contains targets for public spending growth and the amount of budgetary deficits for each EEC member. There were expected to be some comments from ministers on their countries' targets, but sources expected the report to be adopted.

It then would be sent to the national parliaments for use as a guide in establishing 1972 budgets.

Border Tax To Go

LUXEMBOURG, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—The EEC's leading farm authority, Sicco Mansholt, said today he believed West Germany had accepted the idea of progressively abandoning its present border tax system on farm trade after the Six's currencies returned to fixed parities.

Speaking to journalists after a session of EEC farm ministers here, he said he had been "greatly encouraged" by talks with West German Agriculture Minister Joseph Ertl in Bonn earlier this month.

Mr. Ertl's statement last month that Germany intended to retain the border tax system after a parity realignment caused consternation in the EEC.

The tax system, imposed to iron out the distortions caused by floating currencies on EEC farm trade, hinders the free movement of goods and could, in the long term, lead to the breakdown of the agricultural common market, according to community officials.

Mr. Mansholt said today, however, that Mr. Ertl seemed to accept the idea of winding down the system and returning to EEC common farm prices within two or three years after a revaluation of the mark.

Big Steel Lost $10 Million; GM Rebounds

Gulf's 9-Month Net Up, But Quarter's Stagnant

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (IHT).—U.S. Steel Corp. reported today that it lost $10.5 million in the third quarter. Earnings for the first nine months were down fractionally from the year-ago total.

First Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	1,057.	1,265.
Profits (millions)	—10.5	32.6
Per Share	—0.19	0.62
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	3,879.	3,740.
Profits (millions)	108.08	108.45
Per Share	0.75 —	0.28

General Motors, recovering from the strike-affected year-ago quarter, reported sharply higher sales and earnings for the quarter and nine months compared to the year-earlier figures.

First Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	5,600.	3,500.
Per Share	2.00	2.00
Profits (millions)	217.4	—77.1
Nine months		
Revenue (millions)	20,900.	15,800.
Profits	1,394.	743.8
Per Share	4.84	2.57

GM officials said income in the latest quarter was adversely affected by the price freeze, which necessitated rescinding price increases on new cars and trucks and selling them at 1971 prices.

Gulf Oil Corp. said today that profits for the first nine months of the year are running 4.2 percent higher than a year ago while sales are up 11.2 percent.

Indicated third-quarter results, obtained by subtracting the six month results from today's report, show profits up .4 percent on a sales gain of 9.4 percent.

Third Quarter	1971	1970*
Revenue (millions)	1,801.0	1,646.0
Profits (millions)	141.2	140.6
Per Share	0.68	0.68
* Indicated.		
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	5,362.0	4,820.0
Profits (millions)	437.0	419.4
Per Share	2.10	2.02

Chairman E.D. Brockett said that although the rate of profits increase was less than the 6.1 percent reported in the first half, Gulf will have a stronger fourth quarter because of the seasonal strengthening in demand for petroleum products.

Abbott Laboratories

Third Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	115.2	114.9
Profits (millions)	6.19	10.06
Per Share	0.45	0.74
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	331.9	331.0
Profits (millions)	13.98	27.94
Per Share	1.01	2.04

Admiral

Third Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	104.9	96.0
Profits (millions)	2.16	—0.99
Per Share	0.41	—0.19
Nine months		
Revenue (millions)	295.7	265.9
Profits (millions)	2.09	—10.65
Per Share	0.40	—2.06

Boeing

Third Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	459.7	913.2
Profits (millions)	4.07	4.4
Per Share	0.19	0.20
Nine months		
Revenue (millions)	2,328.9	2,707.5
Profits (millions)	18.29	17.36
Per Share	0.85	0.80

Borg-Warner

Third Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	287.0	268.8
Profits (millions)	8.42	6.82
Per Share	0.43	0.35
Nine months		
Revenue (millions)	857.1	834.9
Profits (millions)	30.38	28.5
Per Share	1.57	1.47

Burlington Northern

Third Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	269.3	253.6
Profits (millions)	13.99	4.54
Per Share	1.10	0.34
Nine months		
Revenue (millions)	771.5	706.2
Profits (millions)	26.54	8.27
Per Share	2.05	0.57

Continental Oil

Third Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	826.7	712.8
Profits (millions)	34.79	36.52
Per Share	0.69	0.69
Nine months		
Revenue (millions)	2,459.8	2,126.8
Profits (millions)	109.77	106.16
Per Share	2.18	2.01

Crane

Third Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	202.2	170.3
Profits (millions)	1.62	1.24
Per Share	0.63	0.47
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	592.9	507.15
Profits (millions)	8.4	6.11
Per Share	3.26	2.33

Dart Industries

Third Quarter	1971	1970*
Revenue (millions)	206.2	179.5
Profits (millions)	10.8	9.0
Per Share	0.50	0.40
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	575.9	513.1
Profits (millions)	32.1	28.8
Per Share	1.48	1.31
* Restated.		

(Continued on Page 10)

Big Board Rally Fades, Prices Decline Again

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (NYT).—New York Stock Exchange prices, enveloped by clouds of pessimism, dropped today for the 10th straight session and neared a critical test area on the charts.

The Dow-Jones industrial average, ahead more than 5 in a technical rally during the morning, gave ground steadily to wind up at 845.36 with a loss of 3.14.

This left the blue-chip average less than 6 points above its summer low on Aug. 10 of 839.59 —a level that many Wall Street analysts considered secure only a few weeks ago. Looming as perhaps the next test is the area between 835 and 840.

Early in October, by contrast, the Dow industrials had climbed above 900.

But the rapidly-thickening gloom, stemming from doubts about Phase 2 of national economic policy, as well as worry over a worldwide recession, have put the stock market into a sickening slide. In step with this deterioration in stock prices, both professionals and amateurs have begun to worry about the story the ticker tape is telling.

Helping to dampen market psychology today was a rash of dividend cuts and omissions by profit-pinched companies.

Volume rebounded to a fairly normal pace of 13.39 million shares. Yesterday's turnover of 7.34 million shares, lowest in 14 months, was affected by the observance of Veterans Day.

Among the market's hard-hit sectors were golds, homebuilding stocks and companies engaged in producing mobile homes and motor homes.

Occidental Petroleum, the volume leader, fell 1 7/8 to 12 1/4. This stock sold above 55 in 1968 and has ranked as one of the Big Board's most heavily traded issues in recent years.

The oil company indicated it suffered a substantial loss for the third quarter, compared with a year-earlier profit. A series of factors, including the decline in international tanker rates, was cited for the setback.

Leading gold stocks traded near their lows of the year. American-South African Investment fell 2 3/8, while declines of a point or more showed in Dome Mines, Campbell Red Lake and Homestake Mining.

Among homebuilders, National Homes dropped 5 3/4 to 27 1/2 after falling to open yesterday. The current issue of Barron's carries an article questioning some accounting methods of home construction companies.

Producers of mobile homes and motor homes, meanwhile, came in for a pounding. This followed reports that General Motors, the world's biggest manufacturer and a company with a giant clout, might enter the motor home field.

Some issues which came in with improved third quarter profits enjoyed an upside boost. Crane Co. jumped 1 3/4 to 40 3/4, Ryder System climbed 3/4 to 61 3/4, Faberge edged up 1/4 to 15 5/8 and Burlington Northern tacked on 1/8 to 49 5/8.

On the American Stock Exchange, the stock index closed at 24.73, down 0.15. Volume totaled 3.046 million shares.

Sales of U.S. Autos Up 63%; GM Leads Surge

DETROIT, Oct. 26 (AP-DJ).—Sales of cars made in the United States rose to a record for the middle third of October and were well ahead of the pace last year, when General Motors was struck.

Car sales for Oct. 11-20 were 334,290 units, up 63.4 percent on a daily-selling-rate basis from the 1970 period. There were nine selling days in the 1971 period and eight last year.

In the comparable 1965 period, former record, sales were 302,262 units, or 33,585 on a daily rate basis.

GM led the sales surge with 139,453 units, nearly tripling, on a daily-rate basis, the 56,859 cars it sold in 1970's strike-bound period.

Ford sales were up 16 percent on a daily-rate basis from the 71,466 sold last year.

American Motors and Chrysler sales were down, however, AMC sold 3,130 cars, down 9.4 percent on a daily-rate basis from 1970, and Chrysler sold 43,469 cars, down 15.2 percent.

New Du Pont Steam Engine Lifts Hope for 'Clean' Auto

By John Noble Wilford

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (NYT).—A research engineer at E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. has invented a new Rankine cycle engine that the company says could lead to the development of a practical steam engine for automobiles.

The company has received a patent for the engine and is discussing possible licence arrangements with automobile and other manufacturers in this country and abroad.

The engine is one of a growing number of experimental devices that have been developed recently in attempts to bring back the steam automobile—in a modern and more reliable form—as a possible means of reducing air pollution.

Problems 'Overcome'

Theodore Cairns, director of Du Pont's central research department, said in an interview that the experimental engine "demonstrates that several of the problems of size and complexity" in the steam engine have been "overcome."

The inventor is William A. Doerner, a research engineer for the company. The patent is based on the design and testing of a 20-horsepower laboratory engine.

One feature that sets this engine apart from others is its rotating cylindrical boiler and air condenser, an integral unit that spins at 2,500 revolutions per minute. A heated, pressurized fluid in the unit drives a turbine in the opposite direction at 37,500 revolutions per minute to supply the energy for turning automobile wheels or other functions.

The device is based on the Rankine cycle—named for William John MacQuorn Rankine, a 19th century Scotsman who described the thermodynamics of such steam processes.

The condenser-boiler unit rotates over the flames from the burning fuel. The working fluid in the system is a compound of the fluorocarbon family, officials said, and its exact composition will not be announced until it is patented.

When the fluid is heated to a temperature of 620 degrees Fahrenheit, and reaches a pressure of 150 pounds per square inch, the resulting hot vapors travel through tubes, expand and turn the blades of a turbine wheel. The turbine shaft then drives the vehicle.

The vapors then must be cooled to return to the liquid form and be used again in the boiler. The condenser for this operation, engineers say, has been "one of the real hang-ups" of steam-car designers.

Mr. Doerner reported that he was able to develop a small and compact condenser, without pumps, valves or fans, because of the centrifugal forces from the rotating units. These forces drive the fluids through the tubes to and from the boiler and also draw in cooling air through the hollow center of the condenser.

"Elimination of a separate pump is a major factor in simplifying the engine design," Mr. Cairns said.

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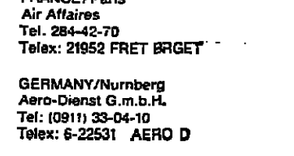
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New York Stock Exchange Trading

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
18¼	13	AbacusF	.74g	13	15⅞	16	15⅞	15⅞	
85⅝	54	AbbtLb	1.10	89	58⅜	58⅜	57½	57⅝	—1⅛
60	45¼	ACF	Ind 2.40	109	52	52	51⅝	51⅝	— ⅜
17½	12½	AcmeCiev	.80	8	12¾	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
64⅜	42½	Acme Mkt	2b	13	54	54½	54	54	+ ⅛
14⅛	12¼	AdmsEx	.86g	77	12⅝	13⅛	12¼	12¼	— ¼
19⅜	11	Ad Millis	.20	66	61	11	10	10	—1
49½	23⅜	Address	.60g	166	34	34¼	32⅝	32⅝	—1⅛
21	8	Admiral		66	17	17¼	16⅜	16¼	— ⅜
70⅛	45⅜	AetnaLife	1.60	157	57¼	57¾	56¼	56¼	—1
53½	39¼	AetnaLf	pf 2	4	50¼	50½	50¼	50½	+ ¼
13¼	8⅜	Aguirre	Co	6	9⅛	9½	9	9	— ⅛
29½	20½	Aiken	Inc	61	24¼	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
57⅜	44⅞	Air	Prod .55b	63	50¾	50¾	50¼	50¼	+ ⅛
26½	17¾	Aircoln	.48g	97	17⅝	18¼	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
5⅜	2⅜	AJ	Industries	55	3	3⅜	3	3⅜	+ ⅛
46¾	34½	Alcoa	1a	9	38¼	38¾	38¼	38⅜	
17⅜	15¼	Ala	Gas 1.10	18	18½	16⅞	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
21⅜	16⅜	Alas	Ia Inters	284	18¾	19½	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
46	26½	Alb	ertoC .32	48	29	29	28¼	28¼	— ½
15¼	11	Albertsns	.36	16	12¾	12¾	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
24¾	16	Alcan	Alum 1	119	16⅝	17	16⅝	16¾	— ⅛
24¼	15⅜	AlcoStand	.30	44	17¼	17½	17	17	
46⅝	42¼	Alcon	Lab .26	243	43¼	43½	42⅛	42½	— ⅜
31⅜	22½	Alexndrs	.30r	40	24⅛	24½	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
17⅛	11	AllAmLf	.24g	8	14¾	14¾	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
18½	11⅛	Alleg	Cp .10g	34	12⅜	12¾	12	12	— ⅛
32½	18⅞	AllegLud	1.40	38	19	19¼	18⅝	18½	— ⅛
45⅜	36	AllegLud	pf 3	38	36½	36½	35⅝	35⅝	—1⅛
25⅛	19½	AllegPw	1.36	34	22¾	22¾	22¼	22⅜	— ⅛
25⅝	15½	AllenElE	.87t	16	17¾	18	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
24⅜	23¾	Allied	Ch 1.20	262	29	29	28⅜	28⅝	— ⅛
38⅝	26¼	Alld	Main .45	19	35⅜	35½	35	35	
28⅝	19½	AlldMills	.75	12	19½	19½	19	19	— ⅛
22¾	14½	Allied	Pd .68	16	20⅛	20⅛	19¾	19¾	— ¼
49¾	40	AlliedPd	pf 3	3	47	47	47	47	
37¾	26¾	AlliedStr	1.40	87	34	34	33½	33½	— ⅛
10	5	Allied	Super	26	6⅞	7	6½	7	+ ⅛
19¼	12½	AllisCh	.20g	101	12¾	13	12¾	12⅝	
27½	20½	AllrigtAut	.60	5	26½	26½	26¼	26½	
19¾	13½	AlphaPC	.10g	216	15⅛	15¼	14⅛	14⅛	—1⅛
79	45	Alcoa	1.80	56	45½	45⅝	44⅛	44⅛	—1¾
16⅛	11½	AMBAC	.50	27	13¾	13⅝	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
71½	43¾	AmHess	22d	1005	43¾	44⅛	43⅜	43⅝	+ ⅛
157⅜	95	AmeH	pf3.50	829	95⅜	98½	95¾	96½	+ ⅛
76½	53½	AAAirFiltr	.80	13	73⅛	73¼	73	73	—
40⅜	27½	Am Airl	.45p	450	38	38½	37⅛	37⅜	— ⅛
25	10¾	ABaker	.20p	41	10¾	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
49¾	40½	A Brnds	2.20	107	41½	41¾	40¾	40⅞	— ⅛
48	25	AmBdcst	1.20	55	42½	43	42½	43	+ ⅜
40⅜	30¼	AmBldgM	.24	8	40¼	40¼	39¾	39¾	— ¼
45⅞	32½	Am Can	2.20	219	33½	33⅞	33½	33½	— ¼
29½	24⅝	A Can	pf1.75	5	26¾	26¾	26¼	26½	— ⅛
10⅜	6⅞	Am Cen	.33f	25	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
30⅜	23½	A Chain	1.60	5	27⅞	28	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
26¾	20⅜	AGryBag	1.40	2	20⅜	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	
37⅜	30⅜	A Cyan	1.25	74	31	31	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅜
52⅝	28¼	A-DialTel	.30g	276	50½	51¼	50½	51	+1
10⅜	7⅝	Am DualVest		4	8½	8½	8½	8½	
14⅜	11⅜	ADueVi	pf.84	14	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
32⅜	25¼	AmElPw	1.70	525	28¼	28⅜	28	28¼	
14⅜	4¼	Am Exp	Ind	33	6	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
62	20⅜	Am Exp	pf	280	22⅜	22⅝	22¼	22½	— ½
23¼	16⅜	Am Fin	1.10	27	18½	18⅝	18½	18½	
21½	17⅜	AmFin	pf1.50	2500	19½	19½	19	19	— ⅛
28	24⅞	AGnBd	1.40g	75	26⅝	26⅝	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
16	12⅝	AGnIns	.60	55	20⅜	20¼	20⅛	20⅜	
35⅜	27¾	A Gnln	pf1.80	10	32½	32⅝	32½	32½	+ ⅛
14½	8⅞	Am Hoist	.40	27	11⅜	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	
84⅜	70	A Home	1.70	121	80¾	81⅜	80½	80¼	— ⅜
125	104¾	A Home	pf 2	2	121	121	120½	120½	—4½
40¾	30⅝	Am Hosp	.26	210	37½	37⅝	36¾	36¾	— ⅛
19⅜	11¾	AmInvst	.37g	5	12¾	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
98	23(	A Medical	.12	94	35⅜	35¾	32⅝	33¾	+ ⅛
22¼	17	A Medlcorp		281	18	19⅜	18¾	18⅞	— ⅛
32⅜	25¼	A MtlCle	1.40	160	26½	26⅞	26¼	26½	— ¼
106⅞	80	A MtlClr	pf 4	8	79⅝	81	79¾	81	+1
9	5⅞	Am Motors		241	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	
43¼	35½	ANatGas	2.20	75	35¾	36¼	35⅝	36	+ ⅜
66¾	41½	ARasDv	.18g	152	49	49¼	48¾	49¼	—6¾
21⅜	16⅜	Am Seat	.7 24	0	18¼	19¼	18¼	19	+ ⅜
35	24	Am Ship	.60b	9	33	33	32	32⅛	— ⅜
28½	18⅜	A Smelt	1.90	169	18⅞	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
83⅜	26⅛	AmSoAir	.70	63	32¼	33	32⅛	32⅝	— ⅛
22¼	15⅜	Am Stand	.60	663	15⅞	16	14¾	14⅝	—1½
91	57½	A Std	pf4.75	136	59½	60½	58	58	—1
32	22½	Am Sterl	.52	273	30¾	31⅜	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
12¼	7	AT&T	wt	420	7⅜	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
53¾	42	Am T&T	2.60	1063	42¾	42¾	42¼	42½	+ ⅛
59⅛	54	Am T&T	pf 4	138	57⅛	57⅜	57⅛	57½	+ ⅛
17	13	AWatWk	.60	x2	13¼	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
23	14	Ameron	.60	2	15¼	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
19⅜	14⅛	Ametek	.60a	88	15⅞	16⅛	15⅝	16¼	+ ⅜
42	27⅜	AMF	Inc 1	129	38⅞	39⅛	38¾	39	

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
39⅝	30¾	Amfac	.60	286	31⅝	33	31⅜	32¼	+ ⅛
73¾	54	AMP	Inc .64	81	59⅜	59⅞	59	59⅜	— ⅛
10¾	6¾	AmpPgh	.36g	30	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	
25⅞	13⅛	Ampex	Corp	237	14⅛	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	— ⅛
45	33	Amstar	1.70	11	33⅜	33⅝	33½	33½	— ½
43¼	29½	Amsted	1.60	20	35½	35½	35⅛	35⅛	
9⅝	6	Amtel	.20	27	6	6	5⅝	6	— ½
29¾	13¼	Anacond	.50p	441	13⅜	13¾	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
40	28¾	Anch Hock	1	59	31¼	31½	31	31⅜	+ ⅛
23	14⅜	Ancorp	.48b	3	14¾	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
47¾	36½	And Clay	1.20	4	40⅞	41¼	40⅞	41¼	+ ½
18½	12¼	ApacheCp	.25	23	13¾	13¾	13⅜	13½	— ⅛
36⅜	21	ApcoO	1.29f	20	23	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
14⅜	9¾	Apeco	Cp .16	47	10⅜	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	
25⅞	18⅝	APL	Corp	24	21⅜	21⅜	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
22	17¼	APL	pf Cl.05	4	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
18⅜	8¾	Applied	Magt	29	9	9⅛	8⅝	9	
147½	117	ARA	Svc 1.18	42	140¼	140¾	139½	140¼	
26¼	14⅛	Arcata	.10g	67	16⅜	17⅛	16⅜	17	+ ⅛
25	18⅜	Ariz	PSv 1.08	x31	19½	19¾	19½	19⅜	+ ⅛
13	5½	Arlans	D Str	45	5⅞	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
18½	9⅞	Arlen	RlyDv	51	14⅜	14½	13⅜	14⅜	
23⅛	15¾	Armco	Stl 1	445	17⅛	17¾	16½	16½	— ⅛
30	26½	Armc	pf 2.10	36	27½	27⅝	27¼	27½	
73¾	54	Armr	pf4.75	230	65⅞	65¾	65½	65½	— ⅛
43⅜	31½	Armst	Ck .80	182	40½	40½	40	40¼	— ⅛
41¾	33¼	Arm	Ru 1.60	8	38	38	37¾	37¾	— ⅛
24¼	17⅛	Aro	Corp .90	2	20	20	20	20	+ ⅛
41	25	Arvin	Ind 1	60	33⅜	33⅝	32½	32½	—1
30½	20¼	Ashld	Oil 1.20	219	20	20¼	19⅞	20¼	
10⅝	6⅞	Assd	Brew	6	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½	
58	40	Assd	DG 1.20	61	52¾	52¾	51¾	51¾	— ⅛
14⅞	9¾	Assd	Transp	10	9½	9⅝	9¼	9½	— ⅛
21¾	13⅜	Athlone	.30g	x4	15	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
23½	20⅛	AtlCyEl	1.36	42	22⅜	22¾	22½	22½	
61½	52	AtlCtyEl	pf 4	260	56½	56½	56½	56½	+1
78¼	61⅛	Atl	Richfld 2	151	63¾	64⅜	63½	64¾	+ ⅛
61	51	AtlRch	pf3.75	260	56	56	56	56	+ ⅛
133½	104¾	Atl	Rich pf 3	3	109½	109½	109½	109½	— ½
58¾	47¾	AtlRch	pf2.80	22	50¼	51¼	50¼	51¼	+1¼
3½	2⅜	Atlas	Corp	58	2¾	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
16¾	13¾	Atlas	pf.75k	210	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
1.40¢	8⅜	ATO	Inc .88a	212	9½	9⅝	9	9	
66¾	43⅜	Autom	Data	49	61⅜	62	61½	61½	— ⅛
10⅜	4⅜	Automtn	Ind	54	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
18⅜	12⅛	Avco	Corp	60	15½	15¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
5½	3¼	Avco	Cp wt	30	4¼	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
48⅜	37¼	Avco	pf3.20	16	45⅜	45⅝	45⅜	45⅝	
38¼	29½	Avery	Pd .24	46	29⅜	29¾	29¼	29⅜	
15⅜	8¼	Avnet	.15g	47	10¾	10¾	10½	10½	— ⅛
172	82⅛	Avon	Pd 1.30	128	95	97	94¾	95⅞	+ ⅛
24	14½	AztecOil	1.20f	28	18⅛	18⅜	18¼	18¼	— ⅜

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42⅜	22	BabckW	.50	172	31½	32	31¼	31½	
44⅜	25⅝	BakrOilT	.70	34	41¼	41⅞	41¼	41⅞	+ ⅛
34⅜	28	Balt	GE 1.82	70	31½	32	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
72½	59½	Balt	pf 84.50	x250	63	63½	63	63½	
15	7¼	Bangor	Punt	28	10⅛	10¼	10	10	
25⅝	19	BankP	pf 2	5	22	22	22	22	— ½
39	25⅝	Bk	ofCal 1.34	3	27¼	27¼	27	27	— ½
52	38⅛	Bank	of NY 2	3	38⅞	39	38¾	39	
72¼	49½	Bank	Tr 2.84	26	53½	53⅝	52¾	53	— ⅜
55¼	42⅜	Barber	Oil 1f	8	42¾	43¼	42½	42½	— ¼
65	44	Ba	d CR .25a	35	62	62½	62	62½	+ ⅛
14⅜	7⅜	Basic	Inc .40	5	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
40	30	Basic	pf2.50	x100	31	31	31	31	— ⅛
19⅞	9¾	Bates	Mfg	24	10¼	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
24½	14⅜	Bates	Mf	pf 1	4	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	
44¼	22⅜	Bathind	.20	90	43¾	43½	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅜
160½	46⅜	Bauschlb	.80	379	144¼	145	140¾	142½	+ ½
35⅞	25½	Baxt	Lab .11	167	33⅞	33⅝	33	33	
12¾	9⅝	Bayk	Clg.50	6	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅛
33⅜	25	Bearingy	.50	46	30	30¼	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
44	34⅛	BeatFds	1.16	79	40	40¼	39⅜	39⅝	— ⅜
46½	25⅝	Beckman	.50	x31	36¼	37	36	36¼	+ ⅛
47	31	Bect Dick	.50	59	32½	33	32½	32¾	
21⅜	12	BeechAr	.60b	48	13½	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
24¾	15½	BelcoPet	.50b	35	15⅝	16⅛	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
29¼	21½	Belden	1.20	2	21½	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
39½	16¼	BeldnsH	.60b	41	34⅛	35	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
53	32⅛	Bell	How .60	66	45	45¼	44½	44⅞	— ⅛
16½	9¼	Bell	Intrcon	143	14¾	14¾	14⅜	14⅝	— ⅛
22½	15⅜	Bemis	Co .40	81	18⅜	18½	18⅛	18⅜	— ⅛
44	25½	Bendix	1.60	66	37½	37⅞	37	37	— ⅜
64½	48¼	Bendix	pf 3	7	59¼	58¼	57½	57¾	— ¼
64⅜	50¾	BenefCp	1.60	109	61⅜	62¼	61½	61¾	— ⅛
99½	80½	Benefi	pf4.30	3	94	94	94	94	
35¾	31	Benf	Sof 2.50	x160	35½	35½	34¾	34¾	— ⅛
10	5¼	Benguet		143	5¼	5½	5¼	5¾	
14⅜	7¾	Berkey	Pho	100	12⅜	13	12½	12⅝	— ⅜
27¾	20½	Beth	Stl 1.20	182	24⅝	24⅝	24	24	— ⅛
42⅞	35¾	Big	Three .52	45	39¾	40	39½	39½	

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79	56	BlackDeckr	1	38	75	75	73¾	73¾	— ⅜
24¼	14⅞	BlairJohn	.48	42	15½	15¾	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
28¼	18½	Bliss	Laug 1	12	18½	18⅝	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
36¼	25	Block	HR .24	29	33½	33¾	33	33¼	
38	33¼	Blue	Bell .60	9	33¾	33¾	33¼	33¼	— ½
21½	11¾	Bobbie	Brks	31	13½	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
25¼	14⅜	Boeing	CVO .½?		½&⅜		½⅝⅝	16⅛	15⅝	1
49⅞	19⅝	BolsCas	.25b	874	19¾	19⅝	19	19	— ⅛
16½	8	Bond	Ind	9	9¾	9¾	9¼	9¼	— ¾
28½	19½	BookMith	1.28	9	24⅛	24½	24¼	24¼	
30⅜	22⅞	Borden	1.20	210	29	29⅜	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
32¼	23¾	BorgWar	1.25	47	27⅛	27⅞	27⅛	27⅜	— ⅛
13¼	6¾	Borman	.10a	47	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
40⅞	34⅝	BosEdis	2.36	14	36⅛	36⅜	36	36⅛	— ½
115¾	105	BosEd	pf8.80	x250	114	114¼	114	114¼	+1¼
17⅝	9⅜	Bourns	Inc	127	12¾	12¾	12	12	— ⅛
15½	8¼	Brandt	Airw	1007	15½	15⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅜
37	20⅛	BriggSt	1.40	.5	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	+ ½
57½	39½	Brist	My 1.20	181	65¼	66⅛	65¼	65½	
50	41¼	BristMy	pf 2	4	45	45⅛	44⅜	45⅛	
15⅜	10⅛	Brit	Pet .39a	670	14⅜	14⅝	14½	14½	
3-16	7-64	B	ti Pet pf	956	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	+1-64
		Brit	Pet Pr rt	1307	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	
48⅜	34⅜	Bdwy	Hale 1	4	43¾	43⅝	43½	43½	— ⅛
58½	43½	BdwyHal	pf 2	2	51	51	51	51	
39⅛	24	BrkwyGls	.70	64	24⅛	24⅜	24⅛	24¾	+ ⅛
27⅜	23¾	BkhynUG	1.72	13	24⅜	24⅜	24	24	— ⅛
11⅜	4⅝	Brown	Co	3	6⅛	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
18⅛	9	BrwnShrp	.20	33	11¼	11¾	10⅞	11	— ⅛
42	33⅝	BrwnShoe	1.80	7	35⅛	35½	35½	35½	— ⅛
36	18⅜	Brunswk	.72	299	32⅝	32⅝	30⅝	30⅝	—2⅛
32½	23¾	Bucy	Er 1.20	94	27¼	27¼	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
15	10¼	Budd	Co	46	11½	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
7⅜	6⅜	BudgF	pf .68	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	
10½	6	Budget	Ind	15	8½	8½	8	8	— ½
44	34½	BuffFrg	1.20	2	37⅜	37¾	37⅜	37¾	— ⅛
27⅜	16⅞	BulovaW	.60	14	16¾	17½	16¾	17¼	+ ⅛
17¾	6⅜	Bunkr	Ramo	417	6¾	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
51⅞	24½	BunkR	pf1.50	57	24⅝	25⅛	24½	24¾	
49¾	33⅛	Burl	Ind 1.40	122	33½	33⅝	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
57	33½	BurlNor	1.50	44	49⅜	51¼	49⅝	49⅝	+ ⅛
9⅜	6⅜	BurlNor	pf.55	18	7⅞	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
144⅛	104½	Burrghs	.60	208	132¾	134¼	132⅜	132½	— ¼

C

58⅜	40½	Cact	Cp .70	3	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	—1¼d
13⅝	6⅜	Cadence	Ind	13	6¾	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
10⅜	6⅞	Cal	Finanl		7¾	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
16½	8⅜	Callahn	Mng	25	8⅝	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
35	21½	CampRLk	.45	27	23	23	21⅝	22	—1⅛
36	29⅜	Camp	Sp 1.10	133	30	30	29	29	—1
9	6	Cdn	Brew .40	2	6½	6½	6	6	
15½	13¼	Cdn	Pacif	67	13¾	13⅝	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
23½	19	Cap	C Bdcig	57	47¼	48	47¼	47¼	
44¾	40	CapitHold	.64	29	40¼	40¼	40	40	— ⅜
79¾	48¼	Carrun	1.50	19	55¾	55¾	54⅜	55¼	— ½
28⅜	13⅞	Carlisle	.60	20	17¾	17¾	17½	17½	
83	60½	CaroC&Oh	5	x150	74	74½	73½	73½	
29⅞	22¼	Caro	Pl 1.46	315	24⅞	24⅞	24½	24½	— ⅛
24⅜	17	Carp	Tec 1.20	54	19¼	19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
43⅜	32	CarrierCp	.60	90	40¼	40¼	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅜
34½	30¼	Carr	pf 2.25	220	33½	33½	33½	33½	
17⅞	14¾	CarrGen	.10n	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	
29⅛	24¼	CartWal	.40a	69	18½	18½	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
27	18¾	CastleCk	.40	10	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
53½	42¼	CaterTr	1.40	224	44	44⅜	43¾	44	+ ⅛
7½	4¼	CCI	Corp	21	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
31	18	Ceco	Corp .90	8	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
79¾	62⅛	CelaneseCp	2	158	77⅜	78	77⅜	78	+ ½
65¾	57½	Celan	pf4.50	1	59½	59½	59½	59½	— ⅛
51½	36½	Cenco	Ins .30	20	39¾	40½	39¾	40¼	+ ¼
27	20¾	Cen	Hud 1.48	5	22	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
29¼	23¼	CenIllLt	1.56	51	27¼	28	27¼	28	+1
69	61	CenIllLt	pf4.50	210	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	
22⅝	17½	CenIPS	1.20	22	19⅞	19⅞	19½	19½	— ⅛
26⅜	21⅛	CentnLaEl	1	18	23	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
21¼	17	CentMPw	1.20	26	17⅜	17¾	17½	17½	
51⅞	42⅜	CentSWst	2	52	45⅜	46	45½	45½	
27¼	22	Cent	Soya 1	23	23½	23½	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
22⅜	17	CenTelUt	.90	49	18⅜	18¼	18⅛	18⅜	— ⅛
19⅛	13½	Cerro	Cp .80	32	13¾	13¾	13	13⅜	— ⅛
44½	23½	Certi-ed	.80	162	42⅜	43¼	41	41	—1½
28⅜	17½	CessnaAir	.60	30	23½	23¾	23¼	23⅜	— ⅛
25⅛	17⅜	CFI	Stl .80a	29	22	22	21⅜	22	
9	3⅝	Chadrn	Inc	382	32⅞	33⅜	27⅜	3	— ⅜
7⅛	4⅜	Chadbn	pf .46	24	6¼	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
43½	29½	ChampS	1.20	252	39¾	40¼	39	39⅜	— ⅛
44¼	31⅜	Chrler	NY 2	86	31	31	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
61¼	47⅛	ChaseMan	2	79	53⅛	53⅜	52¾	52¾	— ⅛
62⅜	32½	ChsMT	2.82g	36	54⅞	55⅛	54½	54⅝	— ⅛
29	20¼	Checker	Mot	3	21¾	22⅛	21¾	21¾	— ⅛

D

55⅜	32¾	Damon	Corp	56	49⅞	49

صكنا من الأصل

Merrill Lynch Pierce Fenner Smith Hubbard
Westervelt Mottelay Royal Securities and Lionel D. Edie and Co.

What kind of financial house is that?

The new kind. The kind we believe major international investors are all going to need in the future — and which many are using advantageously right now.

NEW METHODS AND OLD IDEAS: YOUR DILEMMA TODAY

Since the time of the Dukes of Lombardy, the methods of international finance have been changing at an ever-increasing pace. There has probably been more innovation in the past ten years than in the previous hundred.

Old ideas are under a lot of pressure. Investors and advisers alike have to decide which of yesterday's must be abandoned, and which must be cherished. And today's markets are so dynamic that inactivity counts as a decision. Like any other decision, if it is a mistake it can expect no mercy from the market.

Unless you are quite certain that your funds, and your advisers, are hitting exactly the right balance between innovation and caution, you are likely to find the following resumé of Merrill Lynch's international activities interesting — and perhaps rewarding — reading.

THE MERRILL LYNCH STORY: OR HOW TO GROW TREES FROM GRASS ROOTS

Merrill Lynch's usefulness to the institutional investor in Europe has grown directly from its skills in serving such an enormous and varied public in America — where its 1½ million customers represent every kind of investor, including many leading institutions.

Consider three things about Merrill Lynch:

SCALE: The fact of having so many customers, so widely dispersed, has involved Merrill Lynch in its huge investment in electronics, both to process transactions and to store, retrieve and communicate information and opinions.

INNOVATION: Selling stocks on such a broad scale seemed eccentric to some Wall Street traditionalists when Merrill Lynch began.

They wondered, too, about having a formal training school for account executives—and then paying them on a salary basis rather than a direct commission. Many Merrill Lynch practices, such as the detailed annual report sent to every customer, were alien to the traditional financial world. Innovation is in Merrill Lynch's bloodstream.

CUSTOMER ORIENTATION: Consistently, Merrill Lynch's growth has been in response to customers' needs. It is, if you like, a marketing attitude rather than a manufacturing one.

And it is precisely the attitude behind Merrill Lynch's recent strides in international finance.

Merrill Lynch has taken an unusual route to a position of importance in the small world of international finance, but it has brought with it a freshness and strength which we think are well suited to today's challenges.

A MERRILL LYNCH INTERNATIONAL CHECK LIST:

Here, in brief, is a description of ten of the companies whose services you might use. Some of these services are probably not available at all through your present advisers. Others may currently require you to make laborious individual arrangements for different services.

1. MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH INC.

The world's biggest stock and commodities broker. The size and strength of the New York base provide, not only stability, but strong management and rigorously enforced standards of selection, training and business conduct in all Merrill Lynch activities.

2. MERRILL LYNCH OF CANADA AND ROYAL SECURITIES LTD.

Through its association with Royal Securities, Merrill Lynch has become a prime dealer in Canadian Government securities, and now has 20 offices in Canada —including a section of the Securities Research Division based in Toronto.

3. HUBBARD, WESTERVELT AND MOTTELAY, INC.

Through this, Merrill Lynch's real estate financing subsidiary, you can arrange U.S. and Canadian sale-and-lease-back deals, joint ventures, mortgages and private placements.

Any Merrill Lynch executive, in any office, will put you in touch with the appropriate people.

4. MERRILL LYNCH INTERNATIONAL LTD.

Its president (a Swiss) has headquarters in Geneva; one executive vice-president in London. But your Merrill Lynch executive in any of 29 offices throughout Europe, the Middle East, the Pacific and South America can plug you in directly, through his private high-speed wire, to all the information and opinion retrieval equipment and expertise of Merrill Lynch.

5. MERRILL LYNCH SECURITIES UNDERWRITERS LTD.

Its president works out of Paris and it handles all new Euro-security issues for Merrill Lynch International in Europe. It has a major role in creating new and imaginative financing and international banking activities, and it handles all Merrill Lynch's offshore fund activities.

MLSU has already established a considerable reputation for strength and selectivity in managing, underwriting and retailing offerings of Euro-securities. Significantly, each new issue is checked out by both Merrill Lynch's Securities Research Division in New York, and by the MLSU men on the spot to be sure the issue has the right feel to it.

6. MERRILL LYNCH TRADING SERVICES CO. S.A.

This is the Corporation headquartered in Geneva which makes its communication and information facilities available to MLSU to ensure contacts with the other Eurobond traders. Merrill Lynch Trading Services Co. is an agent of MLSU.

Bi-monthly lists of estimated negotiated prices are available through MLTSC — and these lists provide a valuable contribution to the market in these bonds. They provide a statistical comparison of interest rates, maturity dates, prices and yields on some 150 issues— long-term debentures, convertible bonds and short-term notes. The aftermarket in Eurobonds is not maintained so much through trading on one or more European exchanges where a given Bond may be listed but by the main specialised traders. These traders make markets in many outstanding Eurobond issues and are in constant telephone and telex communication with each other. MLSU for this communication function uses the services of Merrill Lynch Trading Services Co. S.A., Geneva.

7. MLSU RETAIL UNIT

A group of specialists who know how to make full use of Merrill Lynch's scale and retail strengths when large blocks are to be sold. Whether they are U.S. securities or securities from other countries.

We believe their skills make Merrill Lynch unusually effective in pricing, and unusually effective in distributing, such blocks.

8. MERRILL LYNCH (BROKERS AND DEALERS) LTD.

Based in London, this is the very active commodity futures area of Merrill Lynch International. It maintains the worldwide Merrill Lynch policy of never "taking a position" in a commodity itself.

In their highly specialised fields, the commodities specialists of the London team have a reputation for high professionalism. They are in frequent contact with the specialists of the Merrill Lynch Commodity Division in New York—and, of course, with the International Commodity markets in the U.S., London, and other countries.

There is an account executive in every Merrill Lynch International office who will be glad to make the commodity services of the MLBD specialists available to you.

9. LIONEL D. EDIE AND CO. INTERNATIONAL LTD.

Another Merrill Lynch affiliate, Lionel D. Edie Inc., already supervises 5 billion dollars worth of private and institutional accounts on an advisory or discretionary basis.

This is a highly specialised and personal service, where each counsellor has only a small number of portfolios to watch over. Lionel D. Edie International, headquartered in Geneva, is available through any Merrill Lynch office. Its dealings, by the way, are not confined either to Merrill Lynch as broker, or to U.S. stocks—most of its European, Middle East, Pacific and South American clients have a wide spread of international investments.

10. EUROPEAN RESEARCH UNIT

Centred in Geneva along with the Lionel D. Edie International Operation is the Geneva section of the Securities Research Division of Merrill Lynch. (The other sections are in Tokyo, Los Angeles, Toronto and New York.)

BEHIND ALL THE INNOVATIONS: IMPLACABLE CAUTION

Having looked through this list, you may feel that Merrill Lynch is quite unlike some of your present arrangements. This is no accident. Merrill Lynch believes that financial services are going to change. That you are going to demand more and more, one fully-rounded financial house to provide a multiplicity of services.

This is the end toward which the company is working, and the reason for some of the activities which may have surprised you.

But behind all the innovations there is the massive caution of the firm's own conduct of its affairs. This caution may have looked unadventurous, even uncharacteristic, until last year, when a cloud of uncertainty hung over the U.S. financial community.

Merrill Lynch has decided, firmly, which of yesterday's ideas must go, and which must stay. What must go is anything which impedes giving you the financial services you need. What must stay is the belief that all this activity must be firmly managed from a strong centre of financial stability.

MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH
International Ltd.

ASSOCIATED COMPANIES: EUROPE: LONDON 25 DAVIES STREET—HAMILTON HOUSE, 1 TEMPLE AVENUE (INSTITUTIONAL OFFICE)—PLANTATION HOUSE, MINCING LANE (COMMODITY OFFICE)
EDINBURGH 48A QUEEN STREET ROME VIA LAZIO 26 MILAN VIA ULRICO HOEPLI 7 MADRID TORRE DE MADRID 9-4 BARCELONA AVENIDA GENERALISIMO FRANCO 534 ATHENS 17 VALAORITOU STREET
FRANKFURT BOCKENHEIMER LANDSTRASSE 8 HAMBURG REESENDAMM/JUNGFERNSTIEG 3 MUNICH DIENERSTRASSE 21 DUSSELDORF KOE-CENTRE BUILDING, KOENIGSALLEE 30
BRUSSELS 52 RUE DES COLONIES AMSTERDAM 107 WEESPERSTRAAT PARIS 96 AVENUE D'IENA CANNES CARLTON HOTEL
GENEVA 31 RUE DU RHONE LUGANO VIA BALESTRA 27 ZURICH MUEHLEBACHSTRASSE 25
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MIDDLE EAST: BEIRUT STARCO NORTH BUILDING KUWAIT KUWAIT INVESTMENT COMPANY BUILDING, SAFAT SQUARE

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International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Aer Lingus 8-81	96	97
Aerop Paris 9-85	104¾	105¼
Air Lease 9-86	102	103
Amax 8½-85	100½	101½
Am Brands 7-81	100	101
Ameribas 7¾-73	98¾	99¾
Atlas Cop. 9½-85	103	104
Beat Foods 9-85	104	105
Beecham 8½-85	95½	96½
Bendix 8-77	99	100
Borg Warn 8-77	99½	100½
Borregaard 8¾-86	99¼	100¼
Cabot 7½-??	104	105
C.N.PTT 8-85	96½	97½
Carlsberg 8¾-86	100¾	101¾
Chevron 7-83	93½	95
Chrysler 7-84	87¼	88¼
C.Lafarge 8¾-86	100¾	101¾
CNA Overs 9-75	103	104
Conoco 8-86	97¼	98¼
ContOil 9½-85	104½	105½
ContOil 7-80	94	95½
Cont Tele 9-82	103	104
Cont Tel 8¼-86	99¾	100¾
Copen City 8-84	95½	97½
Copen City 9-85	102¼	103¼
Copen Tel 35	102½	103½
Copen Tel 8½-86	99¾	100¾
Corning 8¼-85	101½	102½
Courtaulds 9-82	102½	103½
Courtaulds 9¼-85	103½	104½
CutlerHam 7½-83	94½	96
Denmark 9¼-85	104½	105½
Dow Cor 8½-86	101	102
EIB 8¾-86	101¾	102¾
El.France 8½-86	100½	101½
Erap 9-82	101¼	102¼
Ericsson 9¼-85	104¼	105¼
Esso 9-85	106½	107½
Esso 8-86	101¾	102¾
FinlMtgBk 8½-86	96½	97½
Ford 8-81	100½	101½
GSF 9-85	105	106
Gen Mills 7-80	93	94½
Gen Mills 9-85	97¼	98¼
Gen Mot 8¾-86	104	105
Granges 8½-87	97¼	98¼
Gr.Metro 9¼-86	102¼	103¼
Gus 3½-86	96	97
Haas 8¾-86	101¼	102¼
Hambros 9½-85	104½	105½
Hamersley 9½-85	102¾	103¾
Hawker Sid 9-75	102¼	103¼
Honda 7½-81	93	95
I.S.E. 9-85	103½	104½
ISE 8¼-85	100¼	101¼
Ireland 9-85	102¼	103¼
Ireland 8¼-89	94½	95½
Kimberly 8¼-86	101¼	102¼
MassFerg 9-82	101¼	102¼
Mobil Int 7-86	93½	95
Monsanto 8¾-85	102½	103½
Montagu fr 9¼-85	102½	103½
N.Brunsw 8¾-77	103½	105
Newfoundld 8½-86	100	101
Nickel 9-86	101	102
Nipp El 7½-81	92½	94
OntarioHyd 8¼-86	100½	101½
OtisElev 8¾-85	102	103
Pechiney 9-85	102¾	103¾
Ph Mor 8½-86	102	103
QuebecCity 9-82	104½	105½
QuebecHydr 9¼-86	103	104
QuebecHyd 8¼-	97½	98½
QuebecProv 7-85	102½	103½
Queensland 9-82	102	103
Richardson 8¾-85	102	103
Scott Pap 8¾-86	101¾	102¾
SFE 7-73	103	104
Siemens 9-85	103½	104½
Sira Kvina 9-85	103	104
Transocean 7-80	93½	95
Transocean 8-84	93½	99½
Transocean 9-85	103	104
Transocean 8-86	97¾	98¾
TRW 7¾-83	93½	95
UnitMerch 9-82	100¼	101¼
EquityF 5¼-89	86¼	87¼
EastKodak 4½-88	99	100
Fed.Dept. 4½-85	108	109
Firestone 5-85	99¼	100¼
Ford 5-88	99	100
Ford 6-86	106	107
Fuji Photo 6¾-85	130	140
GenElec 4¼-85	99½	100½
GenFoods 4¾-82	94½	95½
Gillette 4¾-82	82¾	83¾
Hitachi 6¼-84	83½	84½
Holiday Inns 5-85	119	120
Honeywell 5-83	110½	111½
I.S.E. 5-83	101½	102½
I.S.E. 6¼-89	101½	102½
Itoh 6½-89	105½	107½
J. Logan 4¾-83	101½	102½
W. Kidde 5-89	72¾	73¾
Komatsu 6¼-84	90	91
Kubota 6¾-84	89½	90½
Leasco 5-88	73	74
Leasco Int 5-89	53½	59½
LTV 5-88	42	43
MarMidland 5-83	95	96
Michelin 6-85	97	98
Miles 4¾-73	86¼	87¼
Mitsubishi 7-85	95	96
Mitsubishi 7½-85	102½	103½
Mitsui 6½-83	98	103
Motorola 4½-83	97½	98½
MurphyOil 5-88	78	79
Nabisco 5¼-83	102¼	103¼
Owens Ill 5-77	96½	97½
PanAm 5¼-89	61½	62½
Penney J.C. 6-89	116	117
Pepsico 4½-81	129	130
PhilMor 4¾-89	164	165
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	78¾	79¾
RCA 5-88	87	88
Revlon 4¼-83	102¼	103¼
ReynoldsM 5-88	72¾	73¾
Searle 4¾-89	113½	114½
Texaco 4½-88	84½	85½
Toshiba 6½-85	87	88
20th Cent. 5-87	53½	54½
Tyco 5-84	52	54
UnionCarb 4¾-82	90¼	91¾
UtahIntl 5¾-83	160	162
WardFoods 5¼-88	67½	68½
WarnLam 4½-83	123¾	124¾

*Ex-dividend.

Floating Rates

Autopista 9¾-75	98½	99½
Enel 3½-83	98¾	99¾
GeneraCa 9½-80	99¼	99¾
Inslico 3¼-83	99	99½
Pepsi 9¾-80	99	99½
Argentine 8¼-77	97	97½

Convertible Bonds

Addressog 4¾-88	73	74
Amoco 5½-84	97¼	98¼
Apco 6-87	83	84
Alusuisse 4¾-87	72	73
Amer Can 4¾-83	79¼	80¼
Am Tob 5¼-88	110½	111½
Asahi 6¼-84	99½	100½
Ashland 5-83	79	80
Beat Foods 7¼-90	116¼	117¼
Chevron 5-83	96	97
Cheseb 6¼-84	107¼	109¼
Chrysler 4¾-88	66	69
Chrysler 5-83	74½	75½
Cont Tele 5½-83	97	98
Cumminsint 5-83	146	148
Dai Nippon 6¾-	120½	121½

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100)

	Med	Long	Conv
Yesterday	97.82	91.37	106.96
Previous	97.61	90.86	107.19

Company Reports

(Continued from Page 7.)

Sterling Drug

Third Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	167.9	153.7
Profits (millions)	17.32	15.65
Per Share	0.44	0.40
Nine months		
Revenue (millions)	476.7	439.5
Profits (millions)	45.71	41.5
Per Share	1.17	1.07

Texas Gas Transmission

Third Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	114.8	103.6
Profits (millions)	6.75	6.13
Per Share	0.71	0.68
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	355.6	314.8
Profits (millions)	21.82	18.6
Per Share	2.34	2.08

Uniroyal

Third Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	400.0	366.0
Profits (millions)	7.13	5.14
Per Share	0.23	0.14
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	1,277.0	1,182.0
Profits (millions)	33.23	27.85
Per Share	1.10	0.92

U.S. Gypsum

Third Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	151.8	125.2
Profits (millions)	11.79	6.35
Per Share	1.31	0.66
Nine months		
Revenue (millions)	404.0	344.0
Profits (millions)	27.03	17.39
Per Share	2.94	1.79

Warner-Lambert

Third Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	346.85	323.7
Profits (millions)	27.59	25.43
Per Share	0.72	0.65
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	994.4	933.7
Profits (millions)	79.91	73.4
Per Share	2.08	1.91

Washington Post

Third Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	43.9	40.4
Profits (millions)	—0.24	0.04
Per Share	—0.05	0.01
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	138.6	127.5
Profits (millions)	2.87	2.94
Per Share	0.66	0.69

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Tues.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	*.25¾	.37¼
Coffee 4 Santos lb.	†.43	57
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd	.27½	16¼
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton.	126.00	106.00
Iron 2, Fdry Phila. ton.	79.50	74.50
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt	34-35	41-42
Lead spot lb	.14-.14½	14⅛
Copper elec. lb.	.52¾-.53	.56½
Tin. (Straits) lb.	1.67½	1.74¾
Zinc, E. St. L basis, lb	17	15
Silver N.Y., oz.	1.33⅞	1 79
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec 31 1931)	387.6	393.2

* Nominal. † Asked.

NEW YORK FUTURES

Oct. 26, 1971

World sugar No. 11: Jan. '73 4.86, March '72 4.81-82, May '73 4.86-87, July '73 4 92-93, Sept. '72 4.93, Oct. '72 4.92 b, March '73 4.95 n.

Wool: July '72 68.5 b

Cocoa: Dec. 22.44, March '72 22.43, May '72 22.75, July '73 23.15, Sept. '72 23.54, Dec. '72 23.90, March '73 24.30.

Copper: Dec. 48.05, Jan. '72 48.10, March '72 48.50, May '72 48.85, July '72 49.15, Sept. '72 49.40, Oct. '72 49.50

Orange juice (frozen concentrated): Nov. 63.45 b, Jan. '72 61.35 b, March '72 61.35, May '72 61.25, July '72 61.00 b, Sept. '72 60.60, Jan. '73 54.00 b.

Potatoes: Nov. 2.69, March '72 2.84, April '72 3.02, May '72 3.42.

Silver: Oct. 133.20, Nov. 133.40, Dec. 134.00, Jan. '72 134.80, March '72 136.50, May '72 138.30, July '72 140.00, Sept. '72 141.70, Dec. '72 144.20, Jan. '73 145.00.

(a) asked. (b) bid. (n) nominal.

COTTON No. 2

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
Dec	31.90	31.93	31.66	31.69	-14
Mar	32.80	32.80	32.53	32.54	-16
May	33.34	33.34	33.01	3.01	-21
Jul	33.05	33.08	3.03	z32.91	-21
Oct	31.45	31.45	31.31	31.34	-1
Dec	30.9	30.99	30.85	z30.85	-6
Mar	—	—	—	z31.65	-6

z-bid

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High.	Low	Close	Prev. Close
WHEAT					
Dec	1.59⅝	1.59⅝	1.57½	1.58¼	1.59⅝
Mar	1.57	1.57½	1.55¼	1.55¾	1.57
May	1.53⅝	1.53⅝	1.51¾	1.52	1.53⅝
Jul	1.41⅛	1.41½	1.39½	1.39½	1.41⅛
Sep	—	—	—	1.41	1.42⅝
CORN					
Dec	1.16⅞	1.17⅛	1.15⅞	1.15⅞	1.17¼
Mar	1.21¾	1.22	1.20¾	1.20¾	1.22
May	1.24¾	1.25	1.23¾	1.23¾	1.25⅛
Jul	1.26⅝	1.27	1125⅞	1.26	1.26⅞
Sep	1.27⅛	1.27⅛	1.26⅛	1.26⅛	1.27⅛
Dec	1.26⅝	1.27	1.25⅛	1.25⅛	1.27
Mar	1.30⅛	1.30⅛	1130⅛	1.30⅛	1.31⅛

SOYBEANS

Nov	3.24	3.24⅛	3.16½	3.17	3.24⅛
Jan	3.27½	3.28	3.20¾	3.21	3.27½
Mar	3.31½	3.32¼	3.25	3.25½	3.31⅛
May	3.35	3.36⅛	3.28⅞	.29¾	3.35½
Jul	3.37½	3.37⅞	3.30½	3.31¼	3.37¼
Aug	3.32¾	3.33½	3.26¾	3.27	3.32¾
Sep	3.15	3.15¾	3.10½	3.11½	3.15¼

SOYBEAN OIL

Nov	13.45	13.46	13.03	13.08	13.42
Dec	13.27	13.33	12.88	12.93	13.28
Jan	13.09	13.17	12.76	12.82	13.10
Mar	12.88	12.98	12.62	12.65	12.90
May	12.75	12.90	12.52	12.55	a12.80
Jul	12.66	12.72	12.40	12.47	12.67
Aug	12.45	12.50	12118	a12.35	12.45
Sep	12.22	12.27	12.03	12.13	12.30

SOYBEAN MEAL

Nov	82.25	82.50	81.30	a81.60	82.50
Dec	83.20	83.35	82.05	82.10	83.25
Jan	83.40	83.50	82.30	82.30	83.35
Mar	84.35	84.35	83.15	83.15	84.20
May	85.00	85.00	84.00	84.05	84.60
Jul	85.65	85.65	85.00	85.00	85.75
Aug	85.60	85.60	84.85	a85.00	a85.60
Sep	—	—	—a	83.20	a83.45

LIVE BEEF CATTLE

Dec	33.10	33.32	33.02	33.25	33.05
Feb	32.40	32.67	32.35	32.67	32.32
Apr	1165	31.60	31.62	31.70	31.65
Jun	31.32	31.62	31.30	31.62	31.32
Aug	31.32	31.50	31.27	31.45	31130
Oct	31.10	31.12	a30.7	31.12	n31.00

Sales: Dec 1,514; Feb 1,230; April 251; June 195; Aug 52; Oct 2.

LIVE HOGS

Dec	21.50	21.82	21.47	21.70	21.52
Feb	22.30	22.57	22.25	22.45	22.40
Apr	21.60	21.90	21.60	21.65	21.65
Jun	23.50	23.60	23.45	3.50	23.50
Jul	23.50	23.65	23.50	23.65	23.55
Aug	—	—	—b	22.40	a22.32

Sales: Dec 439; Feb 203; April 28; June 33; July 42; Aug 0.

SHELL EGGS

Nov	31.60	31.75	31.50	31.55	31.85
Dec	35.75	35.90	34.5	35.50	35.20
Jan	35.80	35.85	35.00	35.50	35.55

Sales: Nov 670; Dec 845; Jan 117.

FROZEN PORK BELLIES

Feb	31.62	32.07	31.40	31.57	31.82
Mar	31.60	32.05	31.40	31.60	31.77
May	31.90	32.27	31.75	31.90	32.02
Jul	32.00	32.27	31.85	32.00	32.02
Aug	31.00	31.22	30.85	30.85	31.00

Sales: Feb 3,034; March 961; May 307; July 445; Aug 43. May 2,747; July 2,958; Aug 921.

b-Bid; a-Asked; n-Nominal.

Market Summary

Oct. 26, 1971

Most Actives—New York

Occiden Pet	504,800	12¼	—1⅞
FstNClyCp	346,500	41¾	+ ⅜
Telex Corp	263,200	10½	— ⅜
Plessey Ltd	223,900	2	
Skyline Cp	133,800	47⅜	—3⅜
Pfizer	123,900	36½	—1⅛
Texaco Inc	119,200	31	— ⅜
US FidelGty	109,500	42½	—½
Am Tel&Tel	106,300	42½	+ ¼
Chrysler	104,500	28	+ ⅛
Gen Instru	101,800	17¼	—12
Braniff Air	100,700	14⅝	— ⅞
Amer Hess	100,500	43¾	+ ¼
Kauf Broad	95,200	35⅛	+ ⅛
Boise Cascd	87,400	18	—2

Volume, all stocks, 13,390,000 shares.
Volume, 15 stocks, 2,520,200 shares.
Ratio, 15 stocks, 18.8 percent.
Average price, 15 stocks, $28.22.
New 1971, highs, 10; lows, 114.
Issues traded in: 1,668.
Advances, 437; declines, 920; unchanged, 311.
N.Y. stock index: 52.34 —0.28; industrials: 55.85 —0.30; transportation: 45.70 —0.18; utility: 37.43 —0.10; finance: 69.82 —0.24.

Most Actives—American

Chmp Hom	127,800	35⅝	—2⅛
Guerdon In	60,500	30⅞	—2½
McCull Oil	49,400	26½	—1⅝
Kauf Brd wt	46,100	24½	+ ⅜
TWA wt	45,600	21⅝	— ½
BranAirw A	3,400	14⅝	— ⅞
Telepromt	37,300	73½	—3⅜
Presley Dev	35,100	49½	—9⅝
Banister Ctl	33,000	13¾	— ⅜
PuntaGrd Is	29,000	20	—1½

Approx total stock sales 3,050,000
Stock sales year ago 2,916,275

American Stock Index

High	Low	Close	N.C.
29.00	24.66	24.73	—.15

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	850.54	857.26	842.95	845.36	— 3.14
20 Trn	232.18	235.32	230.43	231.32	— 0.54
15 Utl	113.40	114.01	111.93	112.54	— 1.02
65 Stk	296.34	299.05	293.62	294.67	— 1.23

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	105.79	103.99	104.37	—.33
20 Railroads	43.19	42.45	42.67	—.14
55 Utilities	57.57	56.55	56.81	—.43
500 Stocks	96.02	94.38	94.74	—.36

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Shares

	Buy	Sales	*Short
Oct. 25	152,819	250,902	2,257
Oct. 22	339,685	348,089	3,926
Oct. 21	235,425	414,902	4,958
Oct. 20	244,934	450,996	7,062
Oct. 19	227,523	438,813	8,420

*These totals are included in the sales figures

European Gold Markets

Oct. 26, '71

	Op.	Cl.	N.C.
London	42.50	42.50	— 0.02
Zurich	42.52	42.52	Unch.
Paris (12.5 kilo)	42.76	42.76	— 0.11

U.S. dollars per ounce.

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New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-10

Braniff Air, Divers Mtge, Duke 8.20pf, IndiaMch pf, Malone Hyd, NYS 8.80pf, PSEG 7.40pf, Scovill Mfg, Scovil 2.50pf, VaEP 7.45pf

NEW LOWS-114

Adam Millis, Airco Inc, Allegh Lud, Alleg Lud pf, Allied Mills, Alcoa, Am Baker, Am Met Clx, A MetClx pf, AmSo Afric, Am Stand, Amtel Co, Anaconda, Ashland Oil, Assd Trans, Barber Oil, Blue Bell, Boise Cascd, Bulova Wat, Bunk Ram, Cadence Ind, Callah Mng, Camp Soup, Cdn Pacif, Cerro Corp, Chadbrn Inc, Chadb'rn pf, Charter NY, Collins Rad, Co'o Intrste, Colum Gas, Colum Pict, Comptg Soft, Cont Data, Copper Rge, Divers Ind, Domin Fd, Dorsey Cp, Dravo Corp, Dreyfus Cp, Easco Corp, EastGasF, Elgin Nat, Empire Gas, Fairmont, Fieldcrst M, Firstmr wi, FstNatStr, Fla Gas, Gen Cable, Gen Food, Global Mar, Glf Res pf B, Handy Har, Harvey Al, Helena Rub, Homestke, Hous NGas, Iowa Beef, Jostens, Kennecott, Latrobe Stl, Lear Siegler, LingTemV, Lubrizol, Lukens Stl, MacDonal, McGraw Ed, Mohwk Dat, Morse Shoe, Murphy In, NatCan pf A, NatCashR, Nat Steel, NL Ind, Occiden Pet, OccidP 4pf, Occi 3.60pf, Occi 2.16pf, Orange Rk, Overn Tran, Phelps Dod, Pittston Co, Ramada wi, Reeves Bro, Reich Chem, Republic Stl, Revere Cop, ReynM cvpx, Ronson, RTE Corp, SCOA Ind, Seatrain Lin, Skil Corp, Sperry Rnd, Stoko Van C, Suburb Pro, Sunsh Mng, Superior Oil, Telex Corp, Texas Ind, Todd Shipyd, Twent Cent, Uniroyal, Unit Brands, UnBrnd pfA, UnivOil Pd, Unvsty Cmp, Veeder Ind, Victor Com, Wn Bancorp, Weyerhsr, Weyr 2.75pf, ZapatNor pf

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

Oct. 26, 1971

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied to the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r) regular; (i)—irregularly

(w) A G.P Fund	$12.23
(d) A.I.I Growth Fund	SF30.26
(w) Alexander Fund	$9.12
(d) Am Express Int'l Fd	$8.47
(w) Amitalia Fund	$8.46
(w) *Ampro Fund*	$12.12
(w) Andreae Equity	$4.12
(w) Apollo(Tempus) iss. pr	$29.05
(i) Apollo Fund S.A	$17.93
(w) Aries Fund N.V.	$35.60+
(w) Asca Corporation	DM17.25
(i) Atlantic Exempt Fd	Pence 87.1
(w) All Flexible Trust	$11.31
(w) Austral Trust S A	$7.08
(w) Austri'n Selection Fd	$6.20
(w) Browninvest	$21.37
(w) Buttress Int'l Doll. Fd	$0.81+
(d) Can Gas & Energy Fd	Can.$12.89
(d) Can Secur Growth Fd	Can.$4.22
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$10.97
— (w) *Capital Italia S.A.*	$8.59
(d) Caribico N V "C" Sh	$99.00
(d) Chesapeake Fund	$10.22
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd	$1,114.20
(w) Convert.Fd.Int A Certs	$9.49
(w) Convert.Fd.Int. B Certs	$10.86
(d) Convert. Bond Fd N V.	$8.35
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) C.S Fonds-Bonds	SF105.00
— (d) C S Fonds-Int'l	SF95.50
CREDIT SUISSE: SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF143.75
— (d) Intervalor	SF91.75
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser	SF223.75
(i) Crosby Fund S A	$8.27
(w) D G.C	$50.12
(d) Delta Invest Fund	$3.52
(d) Delta Multifund	$0.16
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund	Yen 9.838
(w) Dreyfus Interct Inv.Fd	$12.43
(w) Dreyfus Offshore Trust	$11.62
(w) Equitalia S A	$12.43
(d) Eurunion	$26.52
(d) Exec Fund Canada	$6.32
(d) Exec Growth Fund	$4.17
(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$13.53
(i) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$10.90
(d) Fiducem	BF1.133
(d) Finance Union	$9.85
(w) First Fund	$11.82
FIRST INVESTORS:	
— (w) American Trust	$8.35
— (w) Int'l Min & Petr Fd	$8.14
— (i) Austl Ld. & Prop.Fd	Bah.$9.72
(d) First Nt'l City Fund	$23.89
(w) First Security Cap Fd	$102.00
(w) Fleming Fund S A	$78.01
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$12.34
(w) Flechner Becker Eh	$10.33
(d) Fonditalia	$9.72
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr	SF2.416
(w) Forest Growth Fd S.A.	$575.06
(w) Forest Income Fd S.A.	$567.20
(d) Formula Selection Fd	SF122.37
(w) Fortune Fund	$3.29
(d) Frontier Growth Fund	$7.02
(w) Frontier Trust	$9.60
FUND OF AUSTRALIA GROUP:	
— (w) Fd of Austral ($US)	$2.84
— (w) Fd Austral Sterling	Aus.$3.94
— (w) Prop. Bonds Aust.	Aus $1.04
— (w) Real Estate Fund	Aus.$7.06
G.T (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Pac Fd Ltd	$11.48
— (w) G.T Dollar Fund	$10.35
(r) Growth International	$9.29
(w) GuardianGrwthFdInt'l	$6.43
(w) Hambro Overseas Fd	$7.30
(w) Haussmann Holdgs.NV	$9.409
(w) Hedged Investors	$12.964
(i) H O I.T Hobet	$23.80
(d) ICOFUND	$8.54
ICT FUNDS:	
— (d) The Dollar Fund	$10.31**
— (d) Realstock	$10.81**
— (d) Fund of New York	$8.67**
— (d) Fund of Nations	$2.61
(w) INGROW	$22.79
INVESTMENT PARTNERS:	
— (d) Am Dynamics F	$9.23
— (d) Neckermann Fund	DM20.88
— (d) Nippon Dynams Fd	$9.06
I.O.S FUNDS:	
— (d) Commonw.Int.Corp.	Can.$12.16
— (d) Commonw Leverage	Can.$3.15
— (d) *Commonw.Int.Vent.*	Can $5.75
— (d) Fund of Funds	$8.16
— (d) FOF Sterling	£1.94
— (d) I.I.T	$6.50
— (d) Investors Fonds	DM16.05
— (d) IOS Growth Fund	$7.85
— (d) Regent Growth Fd	$8.16
— (d) Regent Venture	Can $3.69
— (d) IOS Venture Int'l	$7.88
— (d) Australian FOF	Aus.$5.58
(d) Interfix	$111.83
(d) Interfund S.A	$9.39
(d) Interitalia	Lire n.a.
(w) Intermarket Fund	$125.73
(w) Int'l Income Fund	$664.13
(r) Internat'l Shipping Fd	DM1.238.67
(i) Investpool Can Realty	Can.$10.91
(d) Italamerica S.A Fund	$8.73
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$9.22
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$9.91
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$33.36
(i) *Jardine Japan Fund*	$24.27
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1.792
(w) Keyes Real Estate Fd.	$5.71
(w) Keyfund	$9.30
(w) KleinwortBensonIntFd	$11.25
(w) Kleinwort Bens.Jap Fd	$10.99
(w) Lake Shore Fund	$60.70
(i) Leverage Cap Holdings	$10.45
(w) Luxfund	$18.68
(d) M & G Island Fund	Pence 82.0
(d) Mediolanum Sel Fund	$9.79
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$6.36
(d) Neuwirth Inv Fund	$9.52
(i) N.A.M.P	$84.91
(w) Nippon Fund	$17.23
(d) Nomura-A.J.I.F.	Yen 9.578
(w) Nor Amer Inv Fund	$7.80
(w) *Nor Amer Bank Fd*	$22.09
(r) Olympic Cap Fd Inc	$2.39
(i) Opportunity Fd Int.	$11.06
(w) Pacific Inv Fund	$5.00
(w) Pacific Seaboard Fund	$21.64
(d) Pan Am REEF Fund	$12.42
(w) Prime America Fund	$10.00
(w) Pyramid (CMC)	$16.82
(d) Renta Fund	LF2.262
(w) Roosevelt Fund	$9.20
SAFE GROUP:	
— (d) Safe Fund	$12.03
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$12.99
— (d) Global Fund	$7.13
(w) S & P Dollar Fund	£4.91
(w) *S & P Hampstead Co*	£5.24
(w) S & P Jardine Jap Fd	$12.69
(i) S & P Monitor Co	£3.70
(w) S & P Sterling Fund	£4.47
(d) Selective Am R'lty Fd	$10.93
(d) Selective Capital Fund	$6.06
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$9.61
— (w) Sepro (Issue Pr.)	$10.50
SHARE MANAGEMENT:	
— (d) Share Int'l Fund	$5.80
— (d) Share Realty NV	$11.64
— (w) Shareholders Excal	$3.42
— (d) Enterprise Fund	$6.94
— (d) Harbor Fund	$8.59
S.M.C FUNDS:	
— (d) Chase Selection Fd	$11.14
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF6.83
— (d) Int'l Technology Fd	$12.06
— (d) Invest. Selection Fd	$3.22
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sw R. Est	SF1.389
— (r) Securswiss	SF1.019
(d) Sogelux Capital Fund	LF625
(i) So African Int'l Fund	Bah.$.6199
(w) Stanhope Transat Fd	$12.93
(w) Stand & Poor Int. Fd	$218.52
(w) Star Fund	$9.35
(r) *Suez Amer RiskCapital*	$16.10
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Univ Bond Select	SF113.00
— (d) Universal Fund	SF115.40
(r) Talent Global Fund	$12.26
(i) Target Offshore	Pence 74
(i) The Commodity Fund	$6.05
(w) Tokyo Cap.HoldingsNV	$19.43
(w) Tokyo Valor	$11.15
(w) Transpacific Fund	$9.31
(i) Tyndall Bermuda Fund	Pence 97.0
(i) Tyndall Inter Fund	Pence 93.5
(i) Tyndall Overseas Fd.	$1.32
UNION BANK SWITZ:	
— (d) Amca U.S sh	SF67.00
— (d) Bond Invest.	SF104.50
— (d) Eurit Eu Sh Bid	SF151.00
— (d) Fonsa Sw sh Bid	SF101.00
— (d) Globinvest Bid	SF85.50
— (d) Pacific-Invest Bid	SF85.50
— (d) Safit S. Af. sh Bid	SF173.50
— (d) Sima Sw R.Est Bid	SF162.00
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt.	
— (d) Atlanticfonds	DM29.04
— (d) Europafonds	DM43.88
— (d) Unifonds	DM23.61
— (d) Unirenta	DM46.60
(w) United Cap Inv Fd	$4.02
(d) U.S Trust Invest Fd	$12.65
(d) *Victory Fund S A*	$10.87
(w) Western Growth Fd.	$7.66
(w) West. Hedge Fd Cl A	$2.397
(d) World Equity Grth Fd	$511.50
(w) Worldwide Securities	$39.36
(w) Worldwide Special	$3.032
(w) Zodiac Commod Fund	$6.36
(w) Zodiac Fund	$7.30

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; + — New; NA — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxemburg francs. SF — Swiss francs; — Offer price. a — Asked.
**For the time being no new sales or redemptions of present holdings will be accepted for these funds.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

Continued from Page 8.

1971 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
35½	17	MidldR 1.40	57	17½	17½	17	17¼	— ⅛
59⅛	40⅜	MilesLbs 1.20	30	41⅜	42	41⅛	41¼	
43¾	21	Milt Brad .60	20	42	42½	42	42½	+ ½
126⅝	95⅛	MinnMM 1.85	122	121⅝	123	121¼	122	+ ⅛
22¾	19⅛	MinnPLt 1.30	36	21⅝	21⅝	21¼	21⅜	— ¼
23	100	MissnCp 2.40	z370	104	104½	101	102	—2½
16	12	MissRivr .74t	51	14½	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
77⅞	62	MoPac A 5	11	71⅝	72⅞	71⅝	72⅞	+ ⅝
33	25¾	MP Cem 1.60	x14	30¼	30⅛	29⅝	29¾	
24⅛	17	MoPubS .80b	25	19⅛	19⅛	18⅞	19	
60	47⅞	MobilOil 2.60	x266	51	51⅞	51	51¼	+ ½
36⅞	30¼	Mohas 1.10	84	34⅛	34⅝	33¾	34¼	— ½
47⅝	20¼	Mohwk Data	426	20½	20⅝	18½	18⅝	—2
25⅞	22	Mohk Rub 1b	7	23⅛	23⅛	23	22¾	— ⅛
31⅝	11⅞	Molybu .64t	36	12	12⅝	12	12	
43⅞	29½	Molyb pf2.50	1	30½	30½	30½	30½	
24	17¾	Monarch .40	2	19	19	19	19	— ¼
16¼	8½	Mongam Ind	56	12	12⅛	11½	11½	— ⅜
40⅛	34⅝	Monroe Eq	35	35½	35½	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅜
52⅞	32⅞	Monsant 1.80	175	45½	46⅜	45	45⅝	+ ⅜
64	46	Monsa pf 2.75	5	57	57½	57	57	
37	30¼	MontDUt 1.88	1	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	
34⅞	28¼	MontPw 1.68	12	29	29⅛	28¾	28⅞	
14⅝	10¼	MONYM .76g	169	13⅛	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	10⅜	Moor McCor	19	12¼	12⅛	12¼	12⅛	+ ⅛
74½	61½	MorganJ 2.72	40	68¼	68⅝	68⅛	68⅝	+ ¼
29⅝	19⅝	Morse Sh .75	35	20⅛	20⅛	19	19	—1⅛
27⅝	24	MtgTrA 2.19g	48	27½	27⅜	27⅜	27	— ¼
40¼	23	MorNor .80	104	23½	23⅝	23⅜	23½	+ ¼
89⅛	51½	Motorola .60	163	76⅛	77⅛	74¾	74⅜	—1⅜
45¼	35½	MtFuel S 1.80	5	36½	36½	36¼	36¼	
24⅝	21½	MtStsTT 1.36	7	22⅛	22⅝	22½	22½	— ¼
16⅛	12¼	MSL Ind .40	14	13⅝	13¼	13½	13½	
17½	8⅝	Munford .24	58	15	15½	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
10¼	6⅞	Munf d pf.40	1	9⅛	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	
32	19¾	Munsingwr 1	20	28¼	28¼	27	27	—1
36⅝	23¼	MrphyCo 1.20	5	29⅛	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	— ⅛
16⅛	7½	Mrphin 2.52t	31	7⅛	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
40⅝	26½	Murph Oil .60	6	30	30	29⅝	29⅝	
45⅛	15¼	MurryOh .60	9	38⅛	38⅛	38	38	— ½
39¼	28¾	MVYERS L .60g	23	37⅛	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛	
N								
56½	48⅛	Nabisco 2.20	32	50¼	51	50¼	50¾	+ ½
55½	42⅛	Nalco Ch .80	4	53⅞	54⅛	53⅞	53⅞	— ⅛
32¼	18¾	Narco Sci .60	3	27	27	26½	26½	— ⅜
47½	28⅛	NashuaCp .48	34	46⅜	46⅝	46¼	46¼	— ⅛
29	16⅝	NatAirln .10p	128	26⅛	27¼	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
28	19⅞	N Avia 1.36g	20	22	22	21⅞	21⅝	+ ¼
31½	17	Nat Can .45	164	18¼	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	
56½	34	N Can pf 1.50	24	34¾	34⅜	33⅜	33½	— ½
49	28⅞	NatCashR .72	395	28⅞	29⅛	28	28¼	— ⅜
58⅜	36¼	Nat Chem .30	11	54	54	53	53	—1¼
31	18¼	NatCltyL .90	10	29⅛	29⅞	29	29	— ⅜
19⅝	14¼	Nat Distil .90	39	14⅞	15	14⅝	15	+ ¼
65	57	N Dist pf 4.25	z50	64	64	64	64	
36½	30	N Dist pf 2.25	1	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
26¼	22½	Nat Fuel 1.68	64	24¼	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅜
29½	15⅝	Nat Genl .20	x44	25⅝	25⅞	25	25	— ⅜
25½	20	Nat Gyp 1.05	135	21½	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
73½	62¼	N Gyp pf4.50	z10	72	72	72	72	
38⅝	27	Nat Homes	336	33½	34⅛	30½	30⅝	—2⅞
9¼	5⅝	Nat Indust	34	6⅞	6⅞	6½	6½	— ¼
15½	11⅞	NatInd pf1.25	6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
39⅞	30⅛	N Prest 1.10a	4	32½	32½	32½	32½	
29⅝	21⅛	NatSvcIn .66	55	27⅛	27¼	27	27	— ¼
43½	31⅞	Nat Stand .75	9	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	
36⅛	25½	NatStarch .64	13	35⅝	36⅛	35⅝	35⅞	— ⅛
472	37¼	Nat Steel 2.50	385	37⅛	37⅛	36	36	—2¼
14⅝	11⅛	Nat Tea .80	13	13¼	13⅜	13¼	13¼	—
28⅞	9⅝	NatUnEl .45d	9	16⅛	16⅛	15⅜	15⅝	— ⅜
101⅞	53¼	Natomas .25	589	64½	65¼	60⅞	62⅛	— ⅞
22	14½	Neptune .40	18	14⅞	15	14½	14⅞	
42½	33¼	NevPow 1.24	3	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	+ ⅛
27⅝	16⅞	Newberry 1	63	20¼	20¼	17⅞	17⅞	—2⅜
25¼	21⅛	NEngEl 1.56	32	23¼	23⅜	23	23	— ¼
38⅝	32¼	NE TT 2.36	12	33½	33⅞	33½	33⅜	
40⅞	19½	Newhall .30	37	21¾	21⅞	21⅞	21¾	
39¼	24½	Newmnt 1.04	292	24⅞	25	24⅞	24⅞	+ ¼
122	88¾	Newmt pf4.50	7	91	91½	91	91½	+ ½
25⅝	12½	NYHonR .15d	10	13⅝	13¾	13½	13¾	— ½
36⅞	28	NYS EG 2.08	13	31	31	31	31	+ ⅛
18	15¼	Niag MP 1.10	87	16	16	15⅞	16	
57½	48	Nia M pf 3.90	z130	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	+ ⅜
55	45	Nia M pf 3.60	z210	48⅞	48⅞	48½	48½	— ½
52	43	Nia M pf 3.40	z70	46⅝	47½	46½	47½	
18⅝	15	Niag Sh 1.10g	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
25⅛	14½	NL Ind 1	676	14¼	14⅜	13¾	13⅞	— ⅞
85⅛	66⅞	Norfolk W 5	93	76⅛	76⅛	74⅞	75½	— ½
25⅞	11⅛	NorlinCp .30g	73	19¼	19⅞	18½	18½	— ½
40½	23⅞	Norris Ind 1	15	38½	38⅞	38⅜	38⅜	+ ⅛
26⅛	16	NoACoal .45p	10	16⅝	16⅝	16½	16½	— ½
36⅞	22¼	NoAMt 2.16g	43	34⅛	35	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅜
31⅞	21⅞	No Am Phil 1	72	24⅜	25¼	24⅞	25¼	+ ⅝
30⅝	19¾	NoAmRk 1.40	47	26	26½	26	26½	
77½	60½	NoARk pf4.75	8	72½	72½	72	72	— ¾
27⅜	20	NoARk pf1.35	1	23½	23½	23½	23½	
15⅞	12½	NoeastUt .94	139	14	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
17¾	14⅞	NorCenGVS .34?				15¼	15¼	1
25¼	14	Nor Cent Ry	z20	15¼	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
38½	25⅞	NoIllGs 1.78	31	27⅞	27⅞	27½	27½	+ ⅛
31¾	28⅞	NoIlGs pf1.90	6	29¼	29½	29¼	29½	— ⅛
32⅞	25	No In PS 1.32	91	27⅞	27⅞	27¼	27⅞	
55⅞	45⅜	NoNGas 2.60	85	47⅛	47⅛	46⅞	46⅞	— ⅝
95½	90	No NG pf6.84	z20	93	93	93	93	—1
85⅝	78	No NG pf5.80	z20	81½	81½	81½	81½	—1
29¼	25	NoStaPw 1.70	25	25⅝	26½	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
55¼	46	NS Pw pf3.60	z40	50	50	50	50	
11⅞	4½	Nothgte .40g	39	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5½	— ⅛
28⅞	17	Northrop 1	38	17⅞	18	17¼	17¼	— ⅝
29½	2⅛	Northp pf1.45	6	21	21	20⅝	20⅝	—1
35½	20⅛	Nwst Airl .45	224	32⅞	33⅛	32⅞	32⅝	— ⅞
39½	33⅜	Nwlanc 1.40	4	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	17⅛	Nowst Ind	85	30⅞	31¼	30¼	30¼	— ⅜
22¾	7¼	Nrwst Ind wt	126	19	19⅛	18	18⅛	— ½
101½	60½	Nwtind pfA5	10	94½	94½	94½	94½	+ ½
102½	61⅞	Nwtind pfC5	5	93⅝	95⅝	93⅝	94	
76½	48⅝	Nwgtln pf4.20	25	73	73	71¾	72	+ ¼
29½	23½	NwsMut .55g	144	24⅛	25⅛	24⅝	25	+ ⅜
89½	65	NwslSW 2.20	98	80¼	80¼	78	78	—3¼
35⅞	27⅞	Nortol .52	18	33⅛	33⅛	33½	33½	
59⅞	47⅞	Nort Simon	200	55⅝	57⅝	55⅝	57	+ ⅜
61½	45½	Nort S pf1.60	14	61	61	60½	60½	
20¼	8⅝	NVF Co	25	13	13⅛	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
O								
13½	6⅜	Oak Elect .16	16	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
22¼	15½	Oakite Pd .80	4	16¼	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
22¾	14⅝	Occid Pet 1	5048	14	14⅛	12⅝	12¼	—1⅞
70¼	50⅛	OccidPet pf 4	89	50¼	50⅛	47⅞	48¼	—2⅝
70⅝	47¼	*OccidP pf3.60*	205	45¾	47¼	43	44⅞	—3¼
40½	28⅝	OccidP pf2.16	3	28⅝	28⅝	28	28	—1¼
20	11½	OgdenCp .15g	74	15	16	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
34¾	25¼	Ogden pf1187	1	29½	29½	29½	29½	
27⅞	21⅛	OhioEdis 1.54	57	24½	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
71	61	Oh Ed pf 4.56	z50	65	65	65	65	
104	99	Oh Pw pf8.04	z100	104	104	104	104	
28½	23	Okla GE 1.24	31	24¼	24⅝	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
13½	11½	OklaGE pf.80	z50	11½	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
24	20¼	OklaNGs 1.24	16	20½	20⅞	20⅜	20⅜	+ ¼
26	17½	Olin Corp .88	48	18	18¼	17¾	17¾	— ¼
17½	11¾	Omarkin .62f	20	11⅞	12⅛	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
33¾	17⅞	OneidaLt .70	27	29½	29½	29½	29½	
20⅞	15⅛	Opelika 1	7	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
22⅛	17⅞	OrangeR 1.20	111	17⅞	17⅞	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
44⅞	37½	Otis Elev 2	21	40⅛	40⅞	40⅜	40⅜	— ½
44⅞	29⅞	*Outbd Mar 1*	67	35	35	35⅛	35⅜	— ⅞
22	14¼	Outlet Co .65	7	14½	14½	14¼	14¼	— ½
38¼	29⅞	OvernitTr .60	246	33⅜	33⅛	29½	30½	—3
55⅝	38¼	Owen Cng .75	57	52⅝	52⅝	52¾	52⅞	+ ¼
66¼	46½	Owen Ill 1.35	164	48	48¼	47¾	47¾	— ¼
109½	82¼	OwenIl pf4.75	2	85	85	84	84	—1
27½	15	Oxfrd Ind .60	11	26⅛	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
P - Q								
36⅜	28⅛	PacGEl 1.64	344	31¼	31½	30⅝	30½	—1
30¼	21½	PacInExp .80	9	27⅛	27⅞	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
29⅝	22⅞	Pac Ltg 1.60	30	23⅞	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
36	26⅜	PacPetrl .30e	52	30¼	30⅜	30¼	30⅛	— ⅛
24⅜	20½	PacPwL 1.44	25	22½	22⅞	22½	22⅞	+ ⅜
33⅛	20¼	*Pac Swst Air*	67	22⅛	22¼	21⅜	21⅜	
22¼	16½	Pac T&T 1.20	74	17⅛	17⅜	17¼	17¼	— ¼
13½	9⅞	Pac Tin .60a	6	10	10	10	10	
15⅞	8	PalmBch .5	5	10	10½	10	10	— ⅛
15⅜	10¼	PanAmS .20p	11	10⅛	10⅛	10½	10½	— ⅛
20¼	9½	*PanAm WAir*	675	12	12⅛	11⅝	11⅞	
40⅝	21¼	Panh EP 1.80	31	33¼	33⅛	32½	32⅜	— ½
49¾	32⅞	Papercft .60	11	34½	34⅞	34½	34½	+ ¼
24¾	15⅝	Pargas .84	17	16½	16⅞	16¼	16½	— ¼
45⅝	32⅝	ParkHan 1.50	4	41⅞	41⅞	41⅝	41⅝	+ ⅛
26¼	15⅞	Park Pen .60	2	22⅛	22¼	22⅛	22¼	
7⅞	4⅞	Penn Cent	196	5⅛	5⅛	5	5	
14	9⅛	Penn Dix .41f	15	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
25¼	14½	Penn Fruit	24	15	15⅛	15	15	+ ⅛
73⅝	54⅞	Penney JC 1	164	64	65¼	64	64⅝	+1⅛
26¼	21⅞	PaPwLt 1.60	31	22⅜	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	
110½	99½	Pa PLt pf8.40	z30	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	+1
69⅞	56	Pa PLt pf4.50	z130	62½	63	62½	62½	—12
33¾	22⅛	PennwithI .20	173	24	24¼	23⅜	23⅝	— ⅜
30½	23¼	Penwlt pf1.60	10	25¼	25¼	25	25	+ ¼
39	22⅛	PennzUn .80	157	23⅝	24	23	23	— ⅝
56	32	Penz U pf1.33	18	33⅜	34¼	33	33	—1
28⅞	19⅜	PeopDrg 1.10	3	23⅞	23⅞	23½	23½	— ⅜
39⅝	30⅞	PeopGas 2.08	66	32⅛	32⅛	32¼	32½	— ⅜
66⅝	52⅛	PepsiCo 1	4	61⅛	61⅛		61¼	
55¼	29	PerkElmr .40	66	49⅞	51	49⅞	50⅛	+ ⅜
45¾	36¼	Pet Inc 1.30	10	42½	42⅛	42¼	42¼	— ¼
24⅝	19⅞	PetInc pf 1	13	23½	23⅛	23¼	23¼	
25⅛	20½	Pet Inc pf.80	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	23½	+ ½
34⅜	23⅛	PetePaul 1.20	16	28	28¼	27⅝	28	
54⅝	31½	Petrie Str .40	9	52½	52⅝	52½	52⅝	+ ⅛
54½	38½	Petrolan .66	43	47¼	47¼	46¼	46¼	—1⅜
21⅞	18	Petrim 1.49g	6	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
43⅛	34⅜	Pfizer .60a	1239	37⅛	37⅛	35⅝	36½	—1⅛
48	32½	Phelps D 2.10	122	32⅞	32⅞	32	32	— ⅜
25⅛	20⅛	Phila El 1.64	193	22½	22⅞	22	22⅞	+ ⅛
53	49½	Phil Ew pf3.80	z270	52½	52½	52½	52½	—1
22⅞	19⅜	PhilaSub 1.20	14	20⅞	20⅞	20¼	20¼	— ½
70	46¾	PhilMorr 1.20	157	61¼	61⅝	60⅞	61	
68	59	PhilMor pf 4	z110	62	62	62	62	
25	12¾	Philip Ind .16	x196	20⅛	20⅞	19½	19½	—1⅛
30½	19	Phil Ind pf 1	8	25⅛	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	—1⅛
34⅞	27⅝	Phil Pet 1.30	412	29⅛	29⅝	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅜
22½	14⅞	Phil VH .40	17	20½	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅜
23⅝	17¾	PiedNGs 1.20	8	18½	18⅝	18½	18½	— ¼
58½	45¼	Pillsbury 1.44	14	45⅝	46	45¼	45⅜	— ½
18⅛	14⅝	PionNGas .80	31	15⅛	15⅛	15	15⅛	
33⅛	20⅜	PitneyB .48	54	20⅞	21¼	20⅛	20⅞	— ⅛
20	14⅞	PitForg .80	3	17	17	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
82	44⅛	PittFtW pf	z10	55½	55½	55½	55½	—1⅝
52½	38	Pittston .60b	377	39⅛	39⅛	37	37	—2⅛
26	13	Plan Resrch	92	13⅛	13½	13	13	— ½
27⅝	2	PlessyLt .12g	2239	2	2⅛	2	2⅛	
117⅛	76	Polaroid .32	239	91	92⅛	90	90	— ⅝
24¼	15	PortecInc .80	3	15	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	19⅝	PortGEl 1.38	75	21⅛	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	— ½
38⅛	24⅜	PotlatchF 1	4	27½	27⅛	27¼	27½	— ¼
16⅛	14	Potom Elec 1	50	15⅛	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
62	55	Pot El pf 4.5)	z330	59	59	58⅜	59	
45	31	PPG Ind 1.40	45	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	+ ⅛
38⅛	23⅝	Premrind .60	4	35⅝	35⅝	35⅛	35⅞	
74	56	ProctGm 1.50	216	69⅛	70½	69⅛	69⅛	+ ⅝
24⅛	12	ProdRsch .10	9	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12¼	— ¼
25⅛	20	PubSCol 1.12	33	22	22	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
30¼	25⅛	P Sv EG 1.64	189	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
124⅛	112⅞	PSEG pf9.62	z430	121	121⅛	120½	121	— ¼
100⅛	93	PSEG pf7.40	2	101	101	101	101	+ ½
75	65½	PSEG pf5.05	z160	69	69	69	69	—1
22⅝	19⅛	PSEG pf1.40	4	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
49⅞	34½	PubSIn 2.16	64	40⅛	41	40¼	40⅞	+ ⅜
54½	48	PS Ind pf3.50	z100	48	48	48	48	+ ⅜
17¼	14	PS Ind pf1.08	z1200	15⅛	15¾	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
16½	13½	PS Ind pd1.04	z200	14⅛	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	
16½	13½	PS Ind pf1904	z200	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
39½	23⅝	PubS NH 1.64	9	25½	25⅛	25½	25⅛	+ ⅛
9¼	5	PublkInd .30f	26	5⅛	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	13⅛	Pueblo In .28	190	14⅛	14⅞	13⅞	13½	— ¼
15⅞	9⅞	PRCemt .40	4	10	10	10	10	
33⅞	28⅛	PugSPLt 1.84	18	28⅜	28⅜	28½	28½	— ¼
b 21¼	216	Purex Cp .84	61	18	18¼	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
49¼	40⅛	Quak OOat 1	108	41½	41⅞	41⅛	41¾	+ ¼
96	70	QuakOat pf 3	6	79¼	81½	79¼	81½	+2
35⅞	32	QuakStOil .80	63	51⅛	51⅛	51	51½	— ⅜
22	14	Questor .50	20	16⅛	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛

1971 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
R								
35	24⅞	RalstonP .70	x99	32⅜	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅜
48⅛	36⅛	RalstP pf1.20	x1	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	
37	22⅛	Ramada .24	25	33½	33⅞	33⅛	33⅝	+ ⅛
17⅛	16¾	Ramada wi	21	17	17	16⅝	16⅝	
27½	14⅞	Ranco Inc .92	5	20½	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
20¼	10⅛	Rapid Amer	19	14⅝	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
62	38½	Rap A pf 2.25	2	48	48	48	48	—1
34⅞	24⅞	RaybstosM 1	4	30⅛	30⅛	30	30	+ ⅛
15⅛	9	Raymd Int	28	10⅛	10⅛	9½	9½	— ½
45⅝	27	Raytheon .40	95	34⅜	34⅞	33⅝	33⅝	—1
45½	27¼	Rayth pf 1.12	11	34⅞	35	34½	34½	— ⅜
40¼	26	RCA 1	482	33	33¼	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅛
91¼	65	RCA cv pf 4	18	79¼	80½	79¼	80¼	+ ¾
9⅝	5	Reading Co	8	7	7	7	7	
35½	20⅝	Rdg Bate .25	70	22	22½	21½	21½	— ¼
30⅞	17¼	Redmn .06h	605	26⅛	26⅝	24⅜	24⅞	—1
43¾	31⅜	Reev Br 1.50	9	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	
12½	8⅛	Reich Ch .20	67	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	— ⅜
15	10⅛	Reliab Str .60	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
28⅜	20⅛	Relian El .70	7	21⅛	21⅛	21	21	
79	60	RelianEl pf 3	x12	63	63	63	63	+ ¼
11⅞	4½	Republic Cp	95	5½	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
31⅛	21⅞	RepubStl 1.60	209	22¼	22⅛	21⅝	21¾	— ⅛
55½	43¼	Retail Cred 2	27	46½	46⅞	46⅛	46¼	— ¼
37¼	23⅛	Revco DS .28	117	31¼	31½	30¼	30¼	—1
25⅜	14	Revere Cop 1	36	13⅝	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
80⅝	61½	Revlon 1	79	63½	63⅝	63	63	— ⅜
49	42⅛	RexC pf2.50	2	48	48	48	48	
69½	53	Reyn Ind 2.40	295	54½	54⅝	54⅛	54⅜	— ⅜
81¾	57⅝	Reyln pf 2.25	61	61	61	59½	59½	—1½
33¼	17⅛	ReynMet .60	88	17⅞	18	17½	17½	— ¼
80½	60⅛	Rey M pf4.50	19	61⅛	61⅛	59	59	—2
39	31⅛	Rey M pf2.37	2	36⅝	36⅝	36⅜	36⅜	— ⅜
34¾	15⅝	Rheingold .20	48	15⅞	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	
16⅞	11¼	Richrdson .40	12	13⅞	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	— ¼
72⅝	58⅞	RichMerrel 1	10	63⅛	63¼	63⅛	63½	— ⅛
28⅝	23½	RidderP .32	27	25⅝	26⅛	25⅝	26	+ ⅛
20¼	14⅛	RiegelP .60	x14	18⅝	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
19⅛	13⅛	RiegelTxt .80	11	14⅛	15	14⅛	15	+1
25⅞	13⅛	Rio Grnd .60	26	21⅛	22⅛	21½	21½	— ⅛
14⅞	9½	RioGrn pf.80	161	12½	12½	12	12½	
76	32¾	Rite Aid .22	28	65⅛	66⅞	65⅝	66⅝	— ⅛
35⅞	27¾	RivianaFds 1	7	33⅞	33⅞	33½	33⅞	— ⅛
6⅞	5	RoanST 1.44g	54	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
41	28¾	RobshCon .70	3	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
26⅜	20⅛	Robrtsn 1.10	8	22	22	21½	21½	— ⅜
39¼	25⅝	RobinsAH .48	84	38½	38½	38⅛	38⅛	
27⅞	21⅞	RochGs 1.20b	21	22⅛	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	
50½	38½	RochTel 1.32	7	45⅝	45⅝	45½	45⅜	— ¼
20½	12½	Rockower .24	21	17½	18⅛	17⅜	17⅞	+ ⅛
30⅜	25⅝	RockMfg 1.40	9	26⅜	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
118	85¼	RohmH 1.60b	37	104	104½	103⅜	103⅜	— ⅜
21	15⅛	Rohr Cp .80	68	17¼	17⅜	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
43⅞	25⅛	RollinsInc .22	14	40	40⅝	40	40⅝	+ ⅝
9⅝	5⅝	Ronson .10d	14	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
37⅛	30⅞	Roper Cp 1	2	30⅞	30⅞	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
39¼	27⅜	RorerAm .72	482	32	32	31½	31⅛	— ⅛
32⅜	16¼	RoyCCola .54	68	30⅛	31	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
46⅛	37	RoyDut 2.09g	215	37⅛	38	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
		RoyD fn2.09g	2123	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
14⅛	6⅞	Royal Ind	43	11¼	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	9⅜	RTE Corp .12	17	9⅜	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
58	34⅝	Rubbrmd .56	7	55¼	55⅝	55	55⅛	+ ⅛
12	5¼	Rucker Co	60	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5½	— ¼
30	17½	Russ Tog .68	23	20	20	19⅝	20	
64¾	33	Ryder Sy .50	38	61¼	62¼	61¼	61⅞	+ ⅜
S								
14¾	8¼	Safegrd Ind	27	8⅞	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	
40¼	32⅝	Safeway 1.30	195	34	34⅛	33¾	34	
29½	19⅞	StJoeM 1.50	45	20⅝	20⅝	20¼	20½	+ ¼
18½	15⅝	StJos LP 1.08	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ¼
56½	43½	StL Sa F 2.40	18	49	49⅛	49	49	
42¼	32	StRegisP 1.60	62	34	34	33⅝	33⅞	— ⅛
24⅛	16¼	SalantCp .30b	19	20⅝	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	
24	18½	SanDGas 1.08	10	19¼	19⅜	19¼	19⅛	
22¼	10⅛	Sanders Asso	65	10⅜	10⅜	10½	10⅜	+ ⅛
20½	12½	Sangamo .40	x14	12⅞	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	+ ¼
37¾	23½	SJuanR 3.37f	19	34⅝	34⅝	34½	34½	
34½	24⅛	Sa Feind 16.0	36	30½	30⅝	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
43½	30½	SanFelnt .30	6	35½	35½	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅜
14⅝	8⅝	SarWelScl .30	4	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
19	16	SavanhE 1.12	37	16⅞	17	16⅞	17	
17⅛	9	SavA Stop .24	15	11	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
29	17⅞	Saxon Ind	85	18½	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
37⅜	14¼	Schaefer Cp	42	15½	15½	15	15	— ¼
87⅝	60½	SkherPlg .90	88	78⅞	79⅝	78⅝	78⅝	— ¼
99¼	66½	Schltz Br 1.60	15	93	94⅜	93	94¼	+1⅛
142½	87⅝	Schlmbr 1.40	24	131⅞	132⅞	131¼	131⅞	+ ⅛
23⅜	13⅞	SCM Corp	73	16⅞	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
19¼	11⅜	SCOA Ind .60	25	11¼	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
26¾	19	Scot L Fd .56	135	26¼	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	16⅜	Scott Fetz .80	31	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
25	16½	Scott For .60	10	18⅛	18⅛	18	18¼	+ ¼
27¼	15¼	ScottPap .87g	292	16⅞	16⅞	16	16⅛	— ⅛
49⅝	40	Scovil 1.40	40	49¼	50	49¼	50	+ ⅞
61⅜	51	Scovil pf2.50	11	62	62	61⅜	61⅜	+ ⅛
7⅞	6⅛	Scud Duo Vst	21	6¼	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
9½	7¼	Scuddr pf.48g	10	9	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
69⅝	37⅝	SbCL In 2.20	228	59½	60¼	59½	59⅞	
16⅛	7	SbdWorld Air	167	11⅞	12¼	11⅝	11⅞	— ¼
19⅝	10	Seagrve .12d	29	12½	12½	12	12	— ¼
72¾	57⅞	SearlGD 1.30	98	63⅛	63⅝	63¼	63⅝	+ ⅜
97	74⅛	SearsRo 1.40	119	90⅜	90⅝	90⅛	90¼	+ ½
18⅝	10	Seatrain Lnie	246	9⅝	9⅞	9	9	— ⅜
41	25	Sedco Inc .08	17	37⅞	38¼	37⅞	38	+ ⅛
40¼	25½	Servmt .50b	62	36½	36½	36⅛	36¼	— ⅜
37⅛	26⅛	Shapell Ind	56	32¼	32¼	30⅞	30⅛	—1⅞
54½	42⅞	Shell Oil 2.40	110	44⅞	45	44⅛	44⅛	+ ⅛
41	32⅛	Shell Tr .85g	7	34⅞	34⅞	34	34	— ⅜
24	16⅞	ShellerGl .80	12	19⅝	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	
26⅞	20⅛	ShellGl pf1.35	8	21¼	21½	21¼	21½	
51⅝	43	Sherw Wm 2	34	43⅛	43⅛	43	43½	+ ⅛
15⅛	8½	Siegel H	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	15⅞	SierraPac .80	4	17⅞	17⅞	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
22¼	13⅞	Signal Co .60	147	17⅛	17⅛	17	17	— ⅜
47	33½	Signal pf2.20	4	33⅛	38¼	38¼	38¼	— ⅛
20½	15¼	Signal pf 1	4	16½	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
55	42½	Signode 1.10	4	44⅛	44⅛	44⅝	44⅝	+ ½
8⅝	4¼	Simm Prec	19	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
36⅞	30¼	Simmons .80	80	33⅞	33⅞	33	33⅛	+ ¼
147	94	Simp Pat .88	61	123¾	136	133½	134½	+1⅛
77½	63⅛	SingerCo 2.40	72	66½	68	66½	67¼	+ ⅜
100	82	Singer pf3.50	3	88½	88½	86⅝	86⅝	+ ⅜
56	22⅜	SkaggCo .40b	138	35½	35⅝	35½	35½	
52¾	40¼	Skelly Oil 1	35	41	42	41	42	+1½
29½	18⅛	Skil Corp	45	20½	20½	18¼	18¼	—1⅞
59⅞	27	Skyline .20	1338	50	51⅜	46⅝	47⅜	—3⅜
58⅝	43⅞	SmithAO 1.40	11	51⅝	52	51⅝	52	
29	16½	Smith Intl .40	15	27⅛	27⅝	27	27	— ⅜
57½	47½	Smith KF 2	62	52¾	53¼	52⅛	52¼	
26¾	20⅝	Smucker .70	21	25¼	25¼	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
17⅞	12¾	Sola Bas .50	39	15⅛	15⅛	14⅝	14¾	— ⅜
8	4⅝	Sonesta	22	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
25⅛	14¼	Sony Cp .04h	326	15⅝	15⅞	15⅛	15¼	— ⅛
472	33⅛	SooLine 3g	7	44⅞	44⅞	44⅛	44⅛	— ¼
23⅞	15⅜	SOS Cons .50	12	21⅜	21⅛	21½	21⅜	
31⅞	21¼	SCar-EG 1.33	44	23	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
29	23⅜	SoJerln 1.52	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
48⅞	29⅛	Southdwn Inc	39	41⅞	42¼	41⅜	41⅞	+ ½
42⅛	29⅛	Sodwn pf1.80	7	37⅛	37½	37⅛	37½	
21¾	17	SoeastPS 1.28	3	18	18	18	18	— ⅛
35⅞	29	SouCalE 1.50	366	29¼	29⅛	29⅛	29½	
28¾	19½	South Co 1.26	x226	20⅞	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
38⅛	29¾	SoulnGE 1.80	9	30¾	30¾	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅜
40⅝	41⅜	SouNGas 1.40	58	45½	43½	43	43⅛	— ⅛
47⅛	35	Southn Pac 2	345	41⅝	41½	41⅛	41⅛	
91¾	62⅛	SouthrnRy 3a	48	87	87½	87	87¼	+ ½
15⅞	13½	South Ry pf 1	37	13⅞	13	13⅞	14	
28¼	21	SouUGas 1.26	3	25	25	24¾	24¾	— ¼
19½	11⅛	SwstAir .41f	45	12⅝	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
15	12½	Swest PS .74	39	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
49	38	Sperry Hut 1	21	39⅜	39⅜	38	38	—2⅛
71½	59½	Sperry H pf 3	3	62½	62½	62½	62½	—1
38⅛	24	SperrR .55g	210	24	24¼	23	23⅞	— ⅛
16⅛	8½	Sprague El	13	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
18⅛	13⅛	SpringsMill 1	6	15	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
29⅜	22⅛	SquareD .80a	60	26⅝	27	25⅝	26⅝	— ¼
85⅝	66⅛	Squi 1.50	36	80¼	81⅝	79⅞	79⅞	— ⅛
37	27	StaleyMf 1.40	12	27¼	27½	27¼	27¼	
49⅞	41	StBrands 1.60	37	42	42⅛	41¾	42	— ¼
61	50½	StdBrd pf3.50	z50	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	
76¾	38¼	StBrPaint .40	125	72⅞	73½	72½	72¾	+ ¼
21¾	13⅜	Std Intl .28	13	16⅜	16⅜	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
11¼	5⅜	Std Kollsman	8	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
63⅜	49½	StOilCal 2.80	247	53⅛	53⅞	53¼	53⅜	+ ⅛
67⅞	52⅛	StOilInd 2.30	152	64⅝	64⅝	64½	64½	+ ¼
82⅝	67	StOilNJ 2.73g	546	71⅛	71⅛	70⅝	70⅞	— ⅜
92	70¼	StdOilOh 2.70	21	86¾	86¾	86⅛	86⅛	— ⅝
8⅛	5⅛	Std Press	32	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
12¼	7⅛	StPrudent .66	37	10¼	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
32⅝	25⅛	StanlyWk .80	3	31	31	31	31	— ¼
16⅞	8⅝	Stanray .40	26	14½	14½	14	14⅛	— ⅛
19	14⅛	Starrett .80	2	16	16½	16	16½	
47⅝	35	Staut Ch 1.80	2 9	44½	44⅝	44¼	44¼	+ ⅛
14	8	Sterch Br .48	7	11⅞	12	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
49⅜	39⅜	SterIDrug .80	149	46	46⅝	46	46¼	+
38⅛	23¼	StevensJ 1.50	184	24	24⅛	24	24	
38⅞	29⅜	StewWar 1.80	160	31½	31⅞	31½	31⅞	+ ⅜
26⅜	17	Stoke VanC 1	42	17	17¼	16½	16⅝	— ⅜
15½	12⅞	Stoke VC pf 1	z120	14	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅜
49	39⅛	Stone W 1.90	18	43	43	42⅞	43	+ ⅜
12⅛	7½	StoneCont .20	6	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
33⅜	19	StorerBrd .50	20	26¼	27⅛	26¼	26½	
71⅜	39	StudWor 1.20	125	40¼	40⅞	39⅜	39⅜	— ¼
53⅛	30¼	St W pfA 1.40	41	32	32½	32	32½	+ ½
41⅛	29¼	SuProp 1.12	8	29⅞	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	+ ½
20	15½	SuCrest .80	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
31¼	17½	Sun Chem .40	13	28⅛	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜	+ ¼
57¾	45½	SunOil 1	17	52⅛	52½	52⅛	52½	
48⅛	39½	Sun Oil pf2.25	47	43⅞	44	43¼	43½	— ⅛
31½	22¼	Sunbeam .80	639	26¼	26⅞	26	26⅞	+ ⅜
30⅜	20¼	Sundstrnd .80	33	23⅞	24¼	23⅞	24	
51⅛	39	Sunds pf3.50	4	43¼	44	43¼	44	+1¼
17½	8	SunshM .26p	84	8	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
18⅛	8	SunshM .26p	84	8	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
40⅜	26	Sup Valu 1.10	5	39¼	39⅝	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅛
221	170	Supr Oil 1.40	11	168½	168½	165	165	—5
25	20½	SupmktG .20	18	20½	20¾	20½	20¾	+ ⅛
58	35⅛	Supmk pf1.30	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼	—1
5⅞	5	SurvyFd .23g	132	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
26½	15½	Swank .60a	52	18⅛	18⅛	18	18	— ⅜
45	28⅜	Swift Co .70	31	35⅜	35½	35⅛	35½	+ ¼
38½	27⅛	Syron .60	15	34½	34½	34½	34½	— ⅛
18¼	9⅝	Systron Donn	22	16⅛	16¼	15⅞	16	— ¼
T								
44⅞	23⅜	Taft Brd .60	6	37½	37⅝	37	37	— ½
25⅞	17½	Talcott 1.10	6	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	10⅛	Talley Ind	29	11⅛	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	
19¼	13½	Talley pfB 1	18	14¾	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	
28	21⅛	Tampa El .80	15	23⅛	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
38¼	30⅜	Tandy Corp	90	32½	32⅝	32¼	32¼	— ⅜
28⅜	18	TappanCo .40	24	25⅛	25½	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
44⅜	28	Technicon Cp	18	27	29⅛	28½	28½	— ⅜
43½	28	Tektronix	38	35½	36½	35½	35⅝	
37⅞	18⅛	Teledyne .63f	225	19⅝	20¼	19⅝	19⅞	+ ¼
22¾	10⅞	Telex Co	2632	11⅛	11⅛	10½	10⅝	— ⅜
27¾	21½	Temple I .25	26	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
29⅜	23⅛	Tenneco 1.32	273	24⅛	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
11⅞	5⅜	Tennec wt.A	187	6⅞	6⅞	6½	6½	— ⅛
109⅝	88⅜	Tennec pf5.50	10	95	95	94½	94½	— ½
39⅜	30⅜	Texaco 1.60	1192	31⅛	31⅛	30¾	31	— ⅜
48½	38¼	TexETrn 1.52	34	40⅞	40⅞	40⅛	40⅛	+ ⅛
39	31	TexGasT 1.52	11	31¾	32	31¾	32	+ ¼
24⅜	13½	Tex G Sul .60	177	13¼	14	13⅜	13⅞	— ⅛
38½	31	Texas Ind 1	37	31½	31½	31	31	— ½
123	79½	TexasInst .80	76	102⅛	103⅝	102⅛	102⅞	+ ⅜
49⅛	31¼	TexOil&G .02	39	38½	39⅜	38½	39	+1
24⅜	15⅝	TexPLd .50g	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
64⅝	54⅝	Tex Util 1.92	100	57½	59⅛	59	59⅛	— ⅛
32⅜	23⅞	Textron .90	23	28⅛	28¼	27¾	27¾	— ⅜
40	32	Textr pf2.08	5	35⅛	35⅛	35½	35⅛	— ⅜
31⅜	24⅛	Textr pf1.40	26	27	27	27	27	— ¼
15⅞	9	Thiokol .40	106	14⅜	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
49⅞	35½	ThomBet 1.84	4	45⅝	46⅛	46½	46½	
29½	18⅝	Thom Ind .40	5	27⅝	27⅜	27¼	27½	+ ⅛
60	34½	ThomJW 1g	2	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	— ½
28¼	21⅛	Thrift Dr .70	12	23⅞	23⅞	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅞
38⅞	28⅛	TI Corp 1.20	30	36½	36⅞	36⅝	36⅝	+ ⅛

1971 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low
31	19¼	TidewatM .50	34	28⅛	28⅞	28¼
63¾	40⅜	Time Inc 1.90	63	56¼	56¼	55⅛
50⅜	38	TimesMir .50	58	45	45	44⅞
44⅛	33	Timken 1.80	37	41¼	41¾	40⅜
29	16½	TishRlty .40	13	17	17⅛	16⅝
27½	16½	Todd Ship .80	13	16⅝	16⅝	16
35½	26⅜	ToledoE 1.80	56	27⅜	28¼	27⅜
29⅞	20	Tool Rcsrch	29	26⅝	27⅛	26⅛
19⅝	12⅞	Toot Rol .40	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
72½	56⅝	Trane Co .90	22	71⅝	71⅝	70⅝
46¾	34	Trans U 1.28	13	40	40¼	39½
28	13⅛	Trans W Air	491	36⅛	38	36⅛
22¼	14⅝	TrnWAir pf	40	21⅝	22	21⅛
14⅝	9⅝	TrnWFin .62f	8	14⅛	14⅛	13⅞
20½	15¼	Transmra .55	195	16⅝	17	16¾
22⅞	14¼	Transcon .40	4	22	22	21¾
11	5⅛	Transctl Inv	174	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
39⅜	31⅞	Travelrs .90	205	35¼	36	35½
50¾	42	Travelrs pf 2	3	47¼	47¼	47
25⅞	15⅞	TravLod .25g	27	16⅛	16⅛	16
32¼	26⅝	TriCont 1.77g	59	27½	27⅝	27
35⅜	33⅞	TriCon pf2.50	2	36	36	36
25¾	14⅝	TriangInd .80	17	16	16¼	16
30⅞	18⅜	TriangP 15e	24	23⅛	23⅞	23
51⅞	27½	Tropicana	45	49⅝	49⅝	49⅛
43¼	30⅞	TRW Inc 1	102	31⅛	31⅛	31
93½	74¼	TRW pf4.50	13	74⅞	74⅞	74⅜
103⅛	77⅜	TRW pf4.40	4	81⅜	82¼	81⅜
20	14	Tucsn GE .72	38	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝
15⅞	8⅜	Twent Cent	150	8⅝	8⅝	8½
29¼	13	Tyler Corp	53	24⅝	25¼	24⅝
U						
45⅝	21⅜	UAL Inc	294	39⅞	41¼	39⅞
42¼	19⅜	UAL pf.40	7238		38¼	38
34⅝	25	UARCO 1.10	18	26	26¼	25⅝
25⅞	19¼	UGI Cp 1.28	7	20⅝	20⅝	20½
23¾	12⅝	UMC Ind .72	39	21¼	21¼	20⅞
18	10½	Unarco .40	x17	13⅞	14⅛	13⅞
35	25¾	UniINV .83g	11	31½	31½	31
		UnNV fn.83g	1	30½	30½	30½
41⅞	29⅛	Un Camp 1	88	35⅞	35⅞	35
50⅜	39⅝	Un Carlde 2	183	40⅝	40⅝	40¼
50⅜	29⅝	Un Carlde 2	183	40⅝	40⅝	40¼
19⅝	6⅛	Union Corp	83	10⅛	11⅛	10⅛
22⅛	18	Un Elec 1.28	52	19⅛	19⅛	18⅞
104	97½	Un El 71pf 8	5	103¾	104	103¾
68	57½	Un El pf4.50	z120	61½	61½	61⅛
54½	45¼	Un El pf3.50	z30	45½	48½	48½
42¼	30¾	UnOilCal 1.6	116	32	32⅝	31⅝
57⅝	44⅜	UOCal pf2.50	120	45⅛	45⅝	44⅞
65	46½	Un Pac Cp 2	84	54	54⅝	53⅝
11⅞	10⅛	UnPac pf.47	84	10½	10½	10⅛
31¼	25¼	Unionam .80	262	27⅛	27⅛	27
23⅞	18⅜	Uniroyal .70	98	18⅞	18⅞	18½
112	104	Uniroyal pf 8	z750	105	106	105
44	21	Unishops .40	42	23⅛	23½	22¼
45⅛	29⅛	Unit Air 1.80	331	30⅛	30½	29⅝
21½	12	UnBrands .30	218	12⅛	12⅛	11⅞
20	15½	U Brd pf1.20	9	15½	15½	15
10⅞	7⅛	UnitCp .50g	61	8	8⅛	8
13	7	Unit Fin Cal	8	10⅛	10½	10¼
22¼	17¼	Unit Gas .80	76	18⅛	18⅛	18⅝
16	7⅝	Unit Ind .30	38	14⅞	15	14⅝
50⅝	40	UnJersBks 2	2	43	43	43
32	27⅛	Unit MM 1.30	8	31	31⅛	30⅞
24⅛	11⅛	Un Nuclr	63	13⅛	14⅛	13
4⅞	2⅛	Unit Pk Min	14	2⅝	2⅝	2⅛
26½	15⅞	Un Refing .15	12	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
51½	37½	US FidG 2.20	1085	43	43⅝	42⅝
58½	32⅛	US Finl .05g	85	37	39⅞	37⅜
35⅞	31⅛	USFcrS 2.91g	22	32	32¼	32
30¼	23⅛	US Fregt 1.40	44	28⅛	28⅜	27⅛
72	59	US Gypsm 3	71	67⅛	67⅜	66⅞
37½	31⅛	USGyp pf1.80	22	37	37	36½
39	25	US Home	473	29⅛	30	27⅛
29⅛	18⅛	US Indust .60	469	25⅛	25⅛	25
39½	15	US Leasg .28	44	32	32¼	32
37⅛	27¼	US PlyCh .84	136	30	30	29⅝
82	71	USPCh pf5.50	z40	75	75	75
33	28	USPCh pf1.20	15	31⅛	31⅛	31
26⅞	21½	US Shoe .88	6	23½	23½	22⅞
32⅝	20	US Smelt 1	17	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
75	63	USSme pf5.50	1	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝
35⅜	27⅛	US Steel 1.60	156	28½	28⅝	28
40	34⅛	USTobac 1.20	5	38⅛	38¼	38⅛
24⅛	17¼	Unit Util .96	55	19	19¼	18⅞
13	6⅛	Unit Util wt	6	6⅛	6¼	6⅛
33⅝	23	Un Ut pf1.37	8	25	25¼	24⅞
39⅛	28⅝	U Leaf 1.50	6	30½	30⅞	30⅛
26⅞	13⅛	Univ Oil .20p	166	13¼	13½	12⅞
38⅛	20⅛	UnivCptr .87f	175	21⅛	21⅛	19⅞
70¼	46½	Upjohn 1.60	30	64⅛	64⅝	63⅞
24⅞	11⅛	Uris Bldg	40	15½	15⅝	15
50	34¼	USLIFE .50	54	45½	45½	44⅞
29⅛	11⅛	USM st 1.17g	104	12⅞	12⅞	12⅛
23	16⅝	USM pf1.50	z260	19½	19½	19⅛
78	53	Utah Intl .80	58	61⅞	62	60⅞
37⅞	31⅞	Utah PL 1.92	37	33⅛	34⅛	33⅛
V						
18⅝	12½	Varian Assoc	81	15	15⅛	14⅞
28⅝	17½	VCA Corp .40	71	20	20	19⅞
41⅛	23½	Veeder 1.60	5	28½	28⅝	28¼
17½	10⅞	VendoCo .30p	10	11	11	10⅞
53	37½	VF Corp 1.10	42	48⅞	49	48⅛
21	12½	Viacom Int	786	14	14¼	13
27⅛	13⅛	VictComp .20	27	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝
25⅛	18⅛	VaElPw 1.12	427	18⅞	18⅞	18⅝
109	97¼	Va EP pf7.72	z110	102⅛	102⅞	102⅛
100⅛	95	Va EP pf7.45	z460	101	104	101
76⅞	65½	Va E&P pf 5	z70	71⅞	71⅞	70⅞
73	62⅛	Va EP pf4.80	z100	67	67	67
29⅝	20¼	Vornado	168	26⅛	26⅛	25⅝
21½	14¼	VSI Corp .48		16	16⅛	16
26	20⅛	VtrcanMat 1	13	24⅝	24⅝	24
17⅞	13½	VWR Unit .72	30	14⅝	15	14⅝
W						
66	57½	WacCp 1.20	2	59⅛	59⅛	59
73	63	Wach pf2.20	1	65⅛	65⅛	65
35⅛	24⅛	WachRl 2.29g	76	34⅛	34⅛	34
33⅞	22⅛	Walgreen 1	7	22⅛	22⅛	22
41⅛	34⅝	WalkrH 1.20a	38	35⅞	35⅞	35
		Walk fn1.20a	15	36	36	36
25⅜	18⅛	WallBusF .40	22	20½	20½	20
25⅝	16¼	WallMury .60	6	18⅛	18⅛	18
6⅞	3⅛	Walworth Co	27	6½	6½	6
50	28⅛	Wang Labs	42	32⅞	34	32
16¼	10½	Ward Foods	23	11⅝	12⅛	11
21	14¾	Warnaco .60	4	16	16	16
49	37	WarnCo 1.44	6	45	45	45
79⅞	67⅛	WarLam 1.30	128	73	73	73
36⅞	26	WarnSwa 1	13	31	31	30
31⅛	24½	WashGs 1.80g	62	25⅛	25⅛	25
17	12⅛	WashStl .80a	11	13⅛	13⅛	13
24	20⅛	WashWP 1.36	38	21⅛	21⅜	21
34⅞	18⅛	Watkin Johns	26	26⅛	27	26
14⅛	8⅞	Wayn Gos .76	24	7⅝	10⅛	7
9⅛	6	Weam Unit	18	6	6½	6
14⅛	9⅝	Weathrhd	25	11⅝	11⅞	11
13⅝	7⅛	Webb Del E	115	7⅝	8	7
47½	27⅞	Weis Mkt .92	3	43	43¼	43
5⅞	3⅛	Welbilt Corp	5	3⅝	3⅝	3
48⅞	3	WellsFar 1.60	3	42⅝	42⅝	42
25⅞	15¼	WellsRG .60g	x3	18½	18⅝	18
26⅛	15⅝	WescF 1.17f	73	17¼	17½	16
68⅛	56¼	WPP pf 4.50	z30	61½	61⅝	61
60	51½	WPP pfC 4.10	z110	56	56	56
29⅞	18⅛	Wst PtPep 1g	24	21½	21⅞	21
35	21½	WstnAir 2.19f	80	31⅞	32⅛	31
40⅜	30	Wn Banc 1.30	170	30⅜	30⅞	29
26⅛	14	WnMryld .80	4	14¼	14¼	14
23⅛	16½	Wn Pac Ind	27	20¼	20½	20
51½	38	WnUnion 1.40	444	44⅛	44⅞	44
85½	71	Wn Un pf 6	1	76	76	76
98½	76⅛	Wn Un pf4.60	1	86	86	86
115	88⅛	Wn Un pf4.90	1	99⅛	99⅛	99
97⅛	65⅛	Westg El 1.80	238	87⅞	88⅜	86
64	53	West E pf3.80	z340	59½	61	59
27	17⅛	Westvco 1.05	76	17⅛	17⅛	17
74⅛	66½	Westvo pf4.50	y20	73⅞	73⅞	73
37⅞	28⅛	Weyberg 1.20	4	30⅛	30⅛	30
62¼	48⅛	Weyerhs .80	84	48⅝	48⅞	47
127½	110⅛	Weyhr pf6.75	49	115⅜	116	115
56⅝	53	Weyhr pf2.75	23	53	53	53
20⅞	11⅛	WheelPitt Stl	16	15⅜	15⅜	15
56½	36	WheelPit pf 5	z160	50⅛	50⅛	50
97⅛	65⅛	Whirl Cp 1.60	50	93⅛	95⅛	93
29⅛	13½	WhitCo .40b	290	20½	20⅞	20
42	31½	WhitCo pfA 3	15	40	40	40
37⅞	30	WhitCn pfB 3	1	36	36	36
36⅛	29⅝	Whit C pfC 3	4	34½	34½	34
32½		WhiteCrss .44	3	26½	26½	26
28⅛	14⅝	White Motor	61	26⅝	27	26
13⅝	7	Whittaker	94	9⅝	9⅞	9
51⅜	35⅝	WickesCorp 1	67	49	49⅛	48
14	7⅝	WiebldStr .25b	40	8⅝	8⅝	8
42¼	31	Will Ross .44	58	34⅞	35⅛	34
49⅛	29	Williams Co	148	43⅛	43⅛	42
31	14½	Wms Co wt	23	25⅛	25⅛	25
43¾	26⅛	Wms Co pf.80	1	39	39	39
49⅛	36⅜	WinnDx 1.74	25	47⅛	47⅛	47
52¼	40	Winn Dixie B	3	52⅛	52⅛	52
50	29½	Winnebago	637	37	38⅛	36
26	20⅜	WisElPw 1.48	x79	22⅛	22⅜	22
115	104⅛	WisP pf8.90	y20	112½	112½	112
19⅛	16⅛	Wisc PS 1.16	8	17⅛	17⅛	17
32	23	Witco Ch .92	55	26⅛	27	26
13⅝	8⅜	WolveWW .36	14	8⅞	9	8
23⅞	16⅜	Wometco .44	16	17¼	17½	17
20⅞	1	Woods Cp .48	13	17	17½	16
55⅜	35½	Woolwth 1.20	x268	47⅞	48⅛	47
78⅜	51⅛	Woolw pf2.20	x5	70	70	69
15½	5⅜	World Airwy	35	8⅝	9	8
197	107⅜	Wrigly 3a	115	132¼	134½	132
17½	10⅛	Wurlitzer .40	26	14⅛	15⅛	14
X - Y - Z						
121	84¾	Xerox Cp .80	338	113½	114⅛	113
34¼	8⅞	Xtra Inc	5	21⅞	21⅞	21
19⅞	16	Yngs SD 1.20	41	17⅜	17⅜	17
45	36⅛	Zale Corp .64	47	37⅛	37⅝	37
42	24½	Zapata Norn	208	25⅞	26⅛	25
82	55	ZapaNor pf 2	1	52	52	52
47⅛	30	Zayre Corp	107	39⅛	39⅞	38
54⅞	36⅝	Zenith R 1.40	59	42⅝	43¼	42

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividend going table are annual disbursements base quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Spe dividends or payments not designated as identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual ra dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. d—Decla 1971 plus stock dividend. e—Paid last ye stock during 1971, estimated cash value or ex-distribution date. g—Declared or pa year. h—Declared or paid after stock div up. k—Declared or paid this year, an issue with dividends in arrears. n—New this year. dividend omitted, deferred or n at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock dur mated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-dis cld—Called. x—Ex-dividend. y—Ex divid in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex right warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—Whe wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery. vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or bei under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities such companies. fn—Foreign issue subje equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not in in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend am per cent or more has been paid the y range and dividend are shown for the ne

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American Stock Exchange Trading

Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
AberdnMf	.40	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ¼
Abrdn P	.12f	3	3½	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
Acme Hamil		6	2½	2½	2½	2½	
Action Ind		2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
Adams Russl		9	5	5⅛	5	5	
Admiral Intl		14	10½	10½	9¾	9¾	—1
A&E Plast P		30	5⅝	5⅝	5	5	— ⅛
Aerodex Inc		22	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2½	
AeroFlo	.30	9	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
Aerolar .30a		83	19⅜	20¾	19⅜	20¾	+ 1⅜
Aeronca Inc		26	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅝	
Aerosol .10f		7	4⅛	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
Aerovox Cp		11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
Affil Cap		11	10¾	11	10⅝	10⅞	
Affil Cap wt		6	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
Affil Hosp	.20	17	12⅝	12⅝	12	12	— ⅛
AIC Phgt	.25f	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Aiken Ind		3	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅝	— ⅛
Airborne Frt		5	14⅛	17⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
Airpax Elec		7	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
Airwick B	.32	9	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	+ ⅛
Ajax Mg	.45g	2	14	14	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
AlaP pf4.25		250	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	+ ⅛
AlnWood	1.40	3	22⅛	22½	22⅛	22½	+ ⅛
Alaska Airl		24	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5	— ⅛
Alse W	.12p	5	6⅜	6½	6⅜	6½	
AlisMfg	2.14g	60	27	27⅝	27	27⅛	+ ⅜
All Amer Ind		.18	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅛
Allegny Airl		139	10	10½	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
AlleghAirl wt		9	6⅛	6½	6⅛	6½	— ⅛
AlleghyCp wt		8	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
Alliance TR		6	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
Allied Art		22	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
Allied Contrl		1	9½	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
Allison Sn	.40	49	11⅛	11⅝	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
Alpha Ind		5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Altamil Cp		3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
AltamSpec	.44	12	10½	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
AMCO Ind		20	13¼	13¼	13	13	
A HessLL	wt	141	14⅝	14⅝	14	14	— ⅛
Am Aeronam		30	9	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
A Autvnd	.20	5	10	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
Am Biltrt	.30	12	8½	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
A BkStre	.21f	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
ACentM	2.25g	61	28¼	28¾	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
A ConMtg	wt	24	7⅞	7⅞	7½	7½	
A Fitch	1.80g	2	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	
Am Fltch	wt	34	7⅝	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
Am Intl Pict		3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
A Israeli	.23g	1	4	4	4	4	
A MaizeA	.33	42	13⅞	14	13½	13½	
A MaizeB	.33	2	13½	13⅝	13½	13½	
Am Mf 1.40g		2	37	37	37	37	— ⅛
AmNatInns		23	27½	27½	26½	26½	— 1½
AmPetr	1.80g	14	21¼	22	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
Am Precsn		1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
A RityTr	.80g	105	8¾	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
A Recreat	Gr	60	22½	23	22⅝	22½	+ ⅛
AmSat	Equip	17	13⅝	11⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
AmTech	If	9	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	
AmesDep	Str	19	24½	24½	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
Amrep	Corp	104	27½	29½	27½	29½	— 1
Anselica	Wt	141	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Anglo Lautro		14	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
Ansul Co	.40f	7	11	11	11	11	+ ⅛
Anthony Ind		61	12⅜	12¾	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
AO Indust		95	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
Apollo Indust		18	5	5⅜	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Applied Data		10	5⅛	5⅝	5	5	— ⅛
Applied Dgtc		7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Apollinin Ltd		156	28⅜	28½	27⅝	27⅝	— 1
Archic Ent		65	39¼	40¾	38⅝	38⅝	— 1⅛
Argus Inc		15	17⅛	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	
Ark Best	.30	14	26⅞	27	26½	26¾	+ ⅛
ArkLGas	1.30	58	23¼	23½	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
Arrow Elect		17	9¼	9½	8⅞	9⅛	— ⅛
Arundl	1.18f	26221		21¼	20½	20⅞	— 1½
Asamera Oil		147	19¼	19¾	19	19⅜	— ⅜
Ashl Oil Cn		21	10	10½	9¾	9¾	
Askin Svc	Cp	7	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	
ASPRO	.25b	22	8½	8½	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
AssdBaby	.60	10	16	16	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
Assd M	2.40g	28	24	26½	25⅞	26½	+ ⅛
AssdProd	.40	1	28½	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
Astrex Inc		11	2⅞	3	2¾	3	+ ⅛
Atalanta Co		2	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
Atlas Chem		28	11⅝	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Atlco Mfg	2s	34	24	24½	23⅝	23⅝	— 1⅛
Atlco Mfg	wt	44	10	10⅛	9¾	9¾	
AtlCMin	1.16g	31	12½	12½	12	12	
Atlas Cp	wt	9	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Auset Inc		123	22½	23¾	22½	23⅛	+ ⅛
Austral Oil		72	15⅞	14½	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
Auto Bldg		10	11½	11⅞	11½	11⅝	
Automat-Rad		12	6	6⅛	6	6	
AutomSvc	.20	27	5¾	5⅝	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
AutoSwit	.60g	27	54	54	53¾	53¾	— 1½
AVC Corp		17	6⅜	6⅝	6⅜	6	— ⅛
AVEMC	.10	40	6⅝	7	6½	6½	— ⅜
Avondl	1.20b	5	32½	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅛

B

BapdCop	.40b	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	25½	— ⅛
Baker Ind		8	19¾	19⅞	18½	19⅞	+ ⅛
Baker M	.40d	10	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	13⅜	+ ⅜
Bald DH	.60	4	20⅝	20½	20¼	20½	
Bald Sec	.16g	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Ball Co		4	5⅝	5⅝	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Bang Pun	wt	23	3	3⅜	3	3	— ⅛
Banister	Cntl	3300	14½	14½	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
BankrUt	.21g	23	30¾	31¼	30¾	31	— ¼
Barb Lynn		6	6	6	5¾	5⅞	— ⅛
Barnes Eng		5	11	11	11	11	
Barmvel Ind		11	10	10	9½	9¾	— ⅜
Barry R	1.67f	43	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
Barry Wr	.20	11	8½	8½	7⅞	8	
Bartell Med		16	4¼	4⅝	4	4¼	— ⅛
Barth Sp	.23	3	11½	11½	11¼	11⅝	— ⅛
BartonBr	.45f	4	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	
Bartons Cdy		4	6	6	6	6	— ⅛
Baruch Fostr		24	7⅞	7⅞	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
BarwickET		2		8½	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
BBI Inc		14	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	
Beco Ind	1	9	23	23¼	23	23¼	+ ⅛
Behavlnr RL		6	6	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	
Behring Corp		39	11⅜	11⅝	10½	10½	— ⅜
Bell Electrn		5	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Belscot	.40f	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
BenSIM	1.55g	16	24⅝	24⅝	24	24	— ⅛
Ben SIMg	wt	32	6⅛	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅛
BergBran	.24	16	10⅛	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅛
Berlea Corp		7	7¾	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
Berv Cpl	.05g	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Beth Cp	.78f	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Beverly Ent		122	9½	9¾	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
BimmySmith	1	4	33	33	33	33	
Bio Dynam		224	29	29½	27⅜	27⅜	— 1⅜
Bluebird Inc		14	5⅛	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
Bluebird wt		2	2½	2½	2½	2½	
Bohack Corp		14	15⅛	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
Bohr Mecanic		15	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Boothe Comp		36	13⅞	14½	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
Botany Ind		6	4¼	4¼	4	4	
Bowmar Ins		5	7½	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
Bowne Co	.15	2	27	27	27	27	— ⅛
Bow Vall	.10	50	26⅛	28½	27⅜	27⅜	— 1
Brad Ragan		40	22¾	23¾	22½	23	+ ⅜
Bradcom Sy		32	28¾	28⅞	28¼	28½	— ⅛
Branch in	.50	28	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
BrandAir	wt	28	18	18	16⅜	16⅜	— 1½
BrnfAirA	.21f	394	15½	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅞
BrascanLt	1b	51	17½	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
Braun En	.40	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
Breeze	.59f	9	10½	10¾	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
BroDart Ind		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Brody Seatg		1	4	4	4	4	— ⅛
BrksPer	.22	2	8½	8½	8½	8½	
Brown Co	wt	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
BrwnF A	.40b	7	30½	30¾	30¼	2301/2	+ ⅛
BrwnF Bs	.40b	61	30	30¼	29⅞	30⅛	
BTB Corp		1	11	11	11	11	
BT Mtg Inv		68	25¾	26	25¼	25½	— ⅛
BuehlerCo		26	11½	12	11⅜	11⅝	
Bundy Corp	1	21	29½	29⅞	29¼	29¾	
Bunker Hill	.60	78	18½	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
Burr JP	.05a	57	3½	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
Butler Aviat		5	5¼	5½	5¼	5¾	+ ⅛
Buttes Gs Oil		34	12½	12⅝	12⅜	12½	— ⅛

C

Cablecom Gn		27	12¼	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
Cabot Forbes		17	27½	27½	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
Caldor	.10d	62	30¼	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
Calcomp		107	15⅝	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
Calvert Expl		64	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	3⅞	— ⅛
Camcoinc	.15	35	14⅜	14⅝	14¼	14½	— ⅜
CampbChib							
		64	5	13-16	5	15-16	5⅝	5⅝	— 3-16
CdnExp	G&O	69	3¼	3½	3¼	3¼	— 1-16
Cdn Homzstd		46	8¼	8	11-16	8⅛	8¼	— 1-16
CdnJavln	.44f	42	11⅜	11½	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
Cdn Marconi		12	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Cdn Merrill		7	5½	5⅝	4	11-16	4	11-16	— ⅛
Cdn Occidntl		3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
Cdn SuperOil		39	38½	38¾	38½	38½	+ ⅛
Canaveri Int		6	5⅜	5⅜	5½	5½	
Canoga Ind		15	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Cap Ind	.16p	22	10	10⅜	10	10¼	+ ⅛
Career Acad		65	2⅜	2⅜	2½	2½	— ⅛
Caresse	.15a	1	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	
Caro Pipelin		10	15¼	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
Carousel Fsh		6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
CarrolDv	99f	54	9¾	9½	9	9	— ⅛
Castleton Ind		47	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2⅛	— ⅛
Cavitron Cp		18	13	13½	12¾	12⅝	— ⅜
CelluCraft		23	5⅞	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
Cenwide	pf3.50	2410	48	48	47	47¼	+ ½
CenPwrLt	pf 4	250	55	55½	56	55½	+ 1½
Cen Sec	1.45g	4	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
Centry El	.60	17	19	19⅞	19	19¾	+ 1½
Centryind	.24	6	8¼	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Certified Cp		3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Certron Cp		19	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Chad Mill	.40	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½	
Champhlo	.10	1278	38½	38½	35⅝	36¾	— 2⅛
Chanlon Ind		2	5	5¼	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Chart Co	.15g	32	31⅝	32	31	31	— ¼
Charter Med		9	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
Cherry Burr		2	19½	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ⅛
ChiRivt	1.60a	1	25	25	25	25	— ¼
Child World		6	25¾	26	25¾	26	+ ⅛
Christian Cos		22	7¾	7¾	7¼	7¼	
CIC Leasing		92	17⅜	18	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
Cinema 5 Ltd		9	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅛	— ⅛
Cinerama		35	3	3⅛	3	3	
Circle K	.32	23	42½	42¾	42	42¼	— ⅛
Citsv AR	wt	12	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	
Citizen F	.24	2	13½	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
CitzMkt	1.28a	20	15⅝	15⅞	15	15	— ⅛
CitzMngt	wt	33	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
CityGsFin	.50	4	9	9	9	9	+ ⅛
ClarkCbl	.02e	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
ClarkeGr	.20	12	16⅜	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	— ⅛
Clarkson Ind		15	16	16	15⅜	15½	— ⅛
Clary Corp		13	6¼	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Clinton Mer		7	14⅛	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
Closay	.37f	9	14½	14½	14	14½	+ ½
CMI Corp		18	18⅛	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛	
CMI Inv Cp		20	42⅞	43½	42⅞	43½	+ ⅜
CMI Inv wt		44	22⅝	23⅞	22⅝	23¼	+ 1⅛
Coburn Corp		26	6⅛	6¼	5⅞	6	— ⅛
Cobt Mat	.09h	38	21⅜	22	21⅜	21⅜	— 1⅛
Cohen Hafld		2	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
Cohu Elec	.10	22	6⅜	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Cole Natl	A4	7	17¼	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
Coleman	.40	6	27⅜	27⅝	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅜
Colon Comi		55	25⅞	26⅛	23⅜	24⅜	— 1⅝
Colon Snd	.30	24	9⅜	9⅜	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
ColwillCo	.07h	1	21½	21½	21½	21½	— ⅜
ColwMt	2.24a	19	30¼	30¼	29⅝	29⅞	— ⅛
Colwi Mtg	wt	51	11¼	11¾	10⅝	10⅝	
Combugin	Eq	396	15⅝	15⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
Cominco	.70	2	20	20	20	20	
Comi All	.10g	26	9½	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Comi Met	.60	4	12¼	12½	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
Commodor		85	14¼	14⅝	13⅝	14¼	— ⅛
ComHlth	Fac	7	11¼	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅛

Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
ComPsych	Ct	35	18½	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
Com PS	1.50b	2	25½	25½	25	25	
Computrnd	.3b	4	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Comprch Dss		23	9	9	8¼	8½	— ⅛
CompuCyne		4	2	2	2	2	
Comput Eq		12	3½	3½	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
Comput Instr		4	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Comput Invst		13	8½	8½	8	8	— ⅛
Computest		9	5⅜	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	
Conchemco		270	18½	18½	15⅜	15⅜	— 2½
Concord Fab		1	4½	4½	4½	4½	
Candec Corp		27	8¼	8¼	7½	7¾	— ⅛
Conntly Cm		4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Conrarex	.30b	4	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Conroy Inc		28	9½	9½	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
1 15-16	15-16	Cdn Cdn Far	6	15-16	1	15-16	15-16	— 1-16
ConDenS	.10g		18	11⅜	1⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
Con Nat Sh	A		4				
Con OG	1.12f	47	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
Con Refine		56	12	12	11¾	11⅞	+ ½
ConsInDes	.40	3	10	10	10	10	— ⅛
Cont Mater		15	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Cont Tel	wt	43	6	6	6	6	— ⅛
Cook Elec	.30	18	12¾	13⅛	12¾	13⅛	
Cook Ind		23	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
Cooper Jarrt		31	15¼	15½	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
Cordon Ind		18	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
Core Labs		12	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
Cousins	1.91a	17	26½	27	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
CoxCble	Com	49	16	16⅛	16	16	+ ⅛
Craig Corp		43	3½	3⅝	3½	3½	+ ⅛
CramerE	.32f	4	10½	10½	10½	10½	
Creative Mgt		8	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Createk	1.40a	22	22½	22½	22	22	— ⅛
Crest Foam		13	7¾	7¾	7½	7½	+ ⅛
Crestmen		8	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Crompton	.80	21	24½	24¾	24	24	— ⅛
CwnCPt	1.22f	9	23½	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	
Crystal Oil		6	7¾	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
Cubic Co	1.50	10	13¾	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
Curtis Math		6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
CurtisB	A	5	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	— 1½
CurtisB	A .44	5	32⅝	32⅝	31⅞	31⅞	— 1½

D

Daitch	.25g	11	11½	11¾	11½	11½	+ ⅛
DiamonC	40	3	9¾	9¾	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
Daryl Ind		3	2	2	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
Data Decumt		6	14¼	15	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
Data Prod		127	4¼	4¾	4¼	4⅝	
Day Mines		17	6⅜	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	
Daylin wt		19	4	4	3¾	3¾	
DC Tran A		1	1	1	1	1	
DCA Develop		38	9¾	9¾	9½	9¾	— ⅛
DCL Inc		18	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¼	
Dearborn St		50	40⅜	40⅜	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅜
De Jur A	.19f	16	4½	4½	4½	4½	
Del Labs		11	4	4	4	4	— ⅛
Delta Cp Am		184	29	29½	27	27½	— ⅜
Deltona Corp		99	31⅞	33¾	30½	30½	— 2⅜
Delta Fd	.25	5	14¾	17¼	14¾	14¾	— ⅜
Den Tal Ez		49	37½	38½	37½	37½	— 1⅛
Depositors Ins		3	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
Dero Ind	.65f	28	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	
DetTool Ind		11	10¼	10¾	10¼	10¾	
Detwiler Pf		34	19½	20	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
Detecto Scal		3	4⅛	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Dev Co Am		173	24¾	2⅝	23¼	24	— 1¼
Devon Appar		39	11	11½	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
DHJ Indust		26	22½	23¾	22½	22½	+ ⅛
Diam M Drill		16	19¾	19¾	19¼	19¼	
DiaShell Lab		51	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
Diffard	.40a	7	24½	24½	24½	24½	
Diodes Inc		7	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Diversey	.50	4	16½	16½	16⅛	15⅞	— ⅛
Dixilyn Corp		44	6¼	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
Donas Petrol		50	30⅜	32	30⅜	30⅜	
Domtar	.60	6	13	13	13	13	
DPA Inc		57	8	8¾	8	8¾	
Drew Natl		24	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Driver H	.10r	4	10⅝	11	10¾	11	
Drug Fair	.40	29	17⅜	18½	17⅜	18	+ ⅜
Duro Tst	.15b	9	10	10	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
Dynalectrn		31	5½	5¾	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Dynell E	.45f	3	12⅜	12⅜	12½	12½	— ⅛

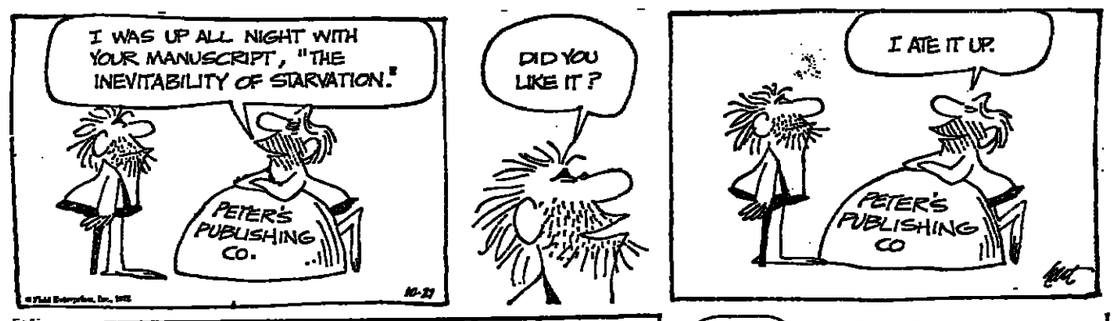
E

Eagle Cloth		4	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
Earl Scheib		9	28½	28½	26⅜	26¾	— 1⅛
Earth Resrcs		7	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
EasonO	.30b	3	20¼	20¼	20½	20½	
EastnAir	.14f	5	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
Eastn Freight		18	23	23½	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
Eazor Expres		9	6⅞	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Eckmar Cp		25	3½	3½	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
Edgingtn Oil		2	12½	12½	12¼	12½	— ⅛
Ednos	.13	25	21	21⅛	20½	20⅝	— ⅜
Edo Corp		12	8⅜	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Ehren Photo		13	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
Elco Corp		59	5⅞	5⅞	5½	5½	— ⅜
Electrisonic	.20	1	9	9	9	9	
Electrogr	.60	4	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
Elect Assist		15	4	4	4	4	
Elect Comp		5	2½	2½	2½	2½	
Elect Resch		3	5½	5½	5½	5½	
Electron	.60	4	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
Electros	.22f	13	10	10	10	9¾	+ ⅛
Elgin Nat	wt	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
El Tronics		12	9¾	9½	9	9	— ⅛
Emp Fin	.92f	21	16	16½	15½	15½	— ⅜
EpkoShoe	.64	33	14⅜	15⅜	14½	15¼	+ ⅜
Equit Cp	.06g	129	5¼	5¾	5¼	5¾	
Equity Fd	wt	107	24½	25½	22	22½	— 1½
EquityNat	In	27	7⅜	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Erez EC	A	4	5½	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
Ero Ind	

PEANUTS



B.C.



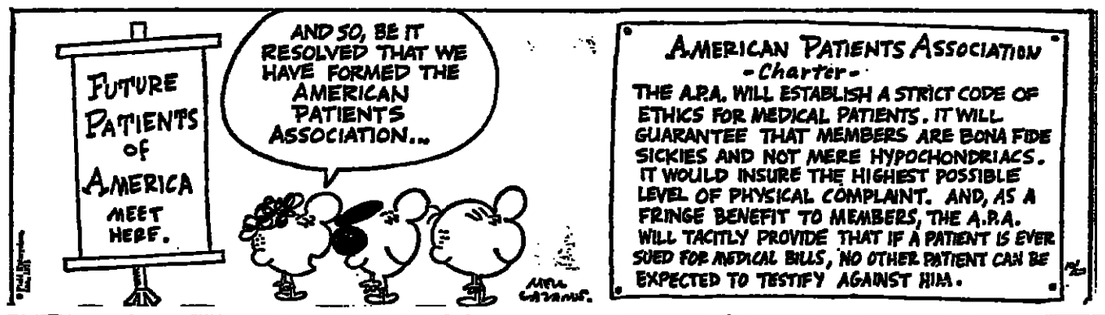
L'IL ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



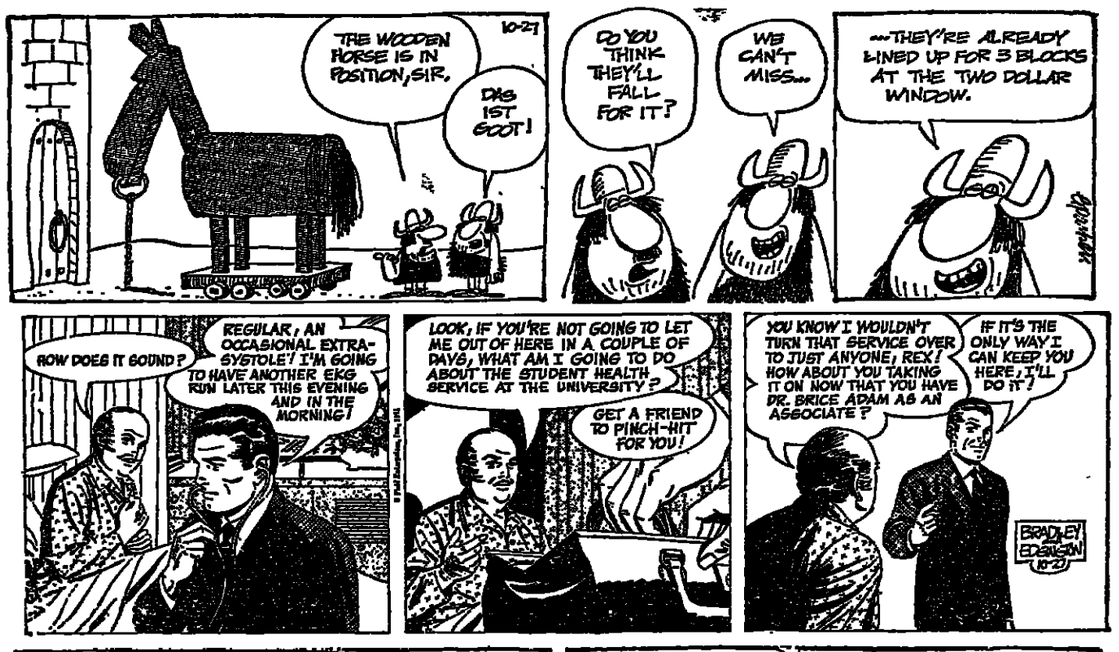
MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Contracts that look hopeless can sometimes be salvaged by skill and luck combined. On the diagramed deal from tournament play, a few declarers took advantage of a slim chance to bring home a five-heart contract.

The bidding went as shown. North's raise to two hearts elicited a take-out double from East. South jumped to game in hearts, and with the vulnerability in his favor, West saved in five clubs.

West's hand was so suitable for a sacrifice that he considered bidding six clubs when South persevered to five hearts. But he left the decision to his partner, who could see prospects of winning three tricks and preferred to defend.

West led his singleton spade queen and South won with the ace. He led a high trump, East won and gave his partner a spade ruff. On this trick, South played high, keeping the ten of spades as an entry to dummy.

At this point East was known to have five cards in the major suits and, by deduction, eight of the 18 outstanding minor-suit cards. For South to make his contract, East's minor-suit holding had to include all five of the missing picture cards.

If there were no bidding, this would be one chance in 153, but in practice the declarer's chance was distinctly better—although still not good—because the take-out double had marked East with most of the outstanding honor-strength.

South was lucky. He was able to operate a squeeze against East. The declarer's way of doing so depended on West's return at the fourth trick.

If West shifted to clubs, South won with the ace, took all his trumps and cashed two spades, ending in dummy. East could not protect both minor suits.

If West shifted to diamonds, South won the 11th trick with a spade winner in his own hand and again East is squeezed.

Notice that if South made the mistake of playing the spade five on the third trick, a club shift from West would then destroy the squeeze chance by removing dummy's only entry.

NORTH
♠ 10763
♡ 9853
◇ 762
♣ AJ

WEST	EAST
♠ Q	♠ 9842
♡ 102	♡ A
◇ 843	◇ KQJ95
♣ 10976532	♣ KQ4

SOUTH (D)
♠ AKJ5
♡ KQJ764
◇ A10
♣ 8

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♡	Pass	2 ♡	Dbl.
4 ♡	5 ♣	Pass	Pass
5 ♡	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the spade queen.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

P	E	L	F		A	L	A	N	S		R	A	M	A
O	M	A	R		S	A	B	O	T		A	M	A	S
N	I	L	E		L	I	B	R	A	R	I	A	N	S
G	L	O	S	S	A	R	Y		R	E	N	N	E	T
			H	A	N	S		A	D	I	E	U		
A	L	B	E	R	T		P	L	U	N	D	E	R	S
S	L	U	N	G		B	O	I	S	E		N	I	L
S	A	T	S		M	A	R	A	T		E	S	A	U
A	N	T		L	O	G	E	S		F	L	I	N	T
M	O	R	A	I	N	E	S		R	O	U	S	T	S
		E	D	S	E	L		D	O	N	S			
I	N	S	U	L	T		R	O	U	T	I	N	E	S
M	I	S	L	E	A	D	I	N	G		O	A	T	H
A	C	E	T		R	O	G	U	E		N	I	T	A
M	E	S	S		Y	E	A	T	S		S	L	A	G

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® — *that scrambled word game*

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HOVUC

YEGEL

REVUIQ

DOLBIE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: "○○○○○—"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: KNOWN BRIBE SCHOOL EASILY

Answer: *Everyone follows this feature*—HIS NOSE

BOOKS

WONDERLAND

By Joyce Carol Oates. The Vanguard Press. 512 p

Reviewed by Geoffrey Wolff

LIKE Othello, who wooed Desdemona with his awful tales of "the Cannibals that each other eat,/ The Anthropophagi, and men whose heads/ Do grow beneath their shoulders," Joyce Carol Oates has held the admiring attention of a distinguished audience with her fictional museums of the grotesque. Three successful novels—"Expensive People," "A Garden of Earthly Delights," "Them"—have wrought mayhem, rape, madness, murdered children, murdering children, workaday murder, what have you. Her most recent before "Wonderland" collected all these bits and pieces of the Gothic wardrobe, capped them with a contemporary reference to the Detroit riots, and carried away the National Book Award in 1970. She deserved it.

The naïve among us may be forgiven for hoping for a little peace and quiet the next time around; instead we get mass murder, madness, drug addiction, President Kennedy's assassination, homosexuality, phallic mutilation, cannibalism and incest. At "Wonderland's" merciful end we discover Dr. Jesse Vogel, adrift in a small boat on one of the Great Lakes. He is on top of his daughter, a drug-ridden teenager dying of jaundice. He has just delivered her from thralldom to speed freaks (the nearest things we have to the gypsy abductors of fiction's palmy days).

What can have brought this tragic hero so low from the prominence of his brilliant career? Why, nothing less than old devil Fate, tricked out in modern costume, going under the alias Personality. And personality, as any environmentalist will be pleased to tell you, is merely the record of things that are done to you. Thus, to explain Dr. Vogel's curious and criminal behavior toward his daughter, Miss Oates equips him with a personal history so relentlessly eccentric that it serves to explain anything at all he might do—which is one, but only one, of its problems.

Jesse's curriculum vitae begins with his father's shotgun murder of Jesse's mother, brother and two sisters, his attempt on Jesse's life, his suicide. (The man was depressed.) The surviving boy is adopted by Dr. Pedersen, a wealthy diagnostician who wades in the shallows of mysticism and manages (like Miss Oates) to believe simultaneously in predestination (the divine thrusting on of our genes) and in mutability (our conditioning by our environment). Jesse, poor thing, doesn't know what to think about what befalls him, so he tries not to think at all—which is one, but only one, of his problems.

Jesse's second father is said to use morphine and to collect unspeakable photographs. He tortures and destroys his son and daughter by translating them into freaks of genius and encouraging their addiction to mashed potatoes and banana splits. His wife is an alcoholic whom Jesse loves almost as much as he loves the doctor.

Jesse escapes to medical school, and falls in love, but a sinister teaching assistant, Trick Monk, plays Iago to our man and poisons the affai mind; Jesse is resilient; to win the star teacher's Monk tries to divide t tending to love Helene, ing for Jesse.

Jesse marries Helene, plicably succumbs to m his day to day work in hospital he sees sights make Arrowsmith blan

Miss Oates loves to s on us. Jesse recollects a his first father's mouti man was badly beate his warm breath, the blood, the warm dark blood." "So much blood in the emergency roo was there so much blo indeed, we may ask too.

The novel is ostensi ploration of character derland" of the title, tasmagoria of persons what better figure tha ical man to lead u unmapped interior, wh ality divides like cell cancerous cells, multip where immortality is place expectation and of one man is grafted —the analogy in the for the environmental of social sciences. Ir as in fiction, nothing h the end, everything is cess of becoming and

But these speculati more than a respectak what is in effect, if no an old-fashioned ho The ghosts are psychi rangements, but we to watch real bone fly. The book is as as a fatal plane crash.

But because Miss O is so remorselessly lig break free of its de laughing rather than our boots. There are this novel when the is to believe that Mi burlesquing the gen plotts. Iris Murdoch has been known to corpse and eat it in

Joyce Carol Oates on the record of fiction, a tin-eared w pensive People" is wi calculated, and it Garden of Earthly speaks with almost pe in a variety of voices cidentally bizarre, powerful, though it gerously close to it bizarre. So what Miss Oates so low fro fluence of her admira

They say that Mai ing closer and closer in order to satisfy hi appetite for vulgar rather than formal g himself. Gothic ro not bullfighters, of something of the su may apply. Miss Oa very much alive, a expect more brilliant her. "Wonderland" bad, a very bad, sl mance.

Geoffrey Wolff is books editor of Newsw author of a novel, He wrote this review York Times Book R

CROSSWORD

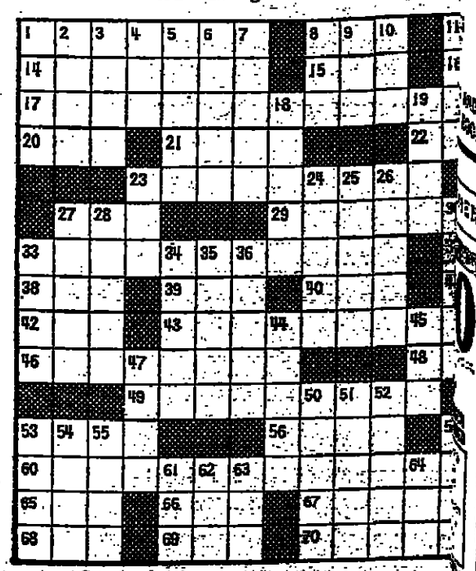
By J

ACROSS

1 Kettledrums
8 Shake up
11 Kind
14 Garden bloomer
15 English river
16 Clock number
17 Urgent issue
20 Hindu title
21 Escort
22 Standing
23 Pretend
27 F.F.V. name
29 Honoring
33 Maine's Senator Smith, e.g.
37 Modern: Prefix
38 Adjective ending
39 Atmosphere: Prefix
40 Past
41 Mine feature
42 Unruly hair
43 Endures
46 Paltry sum
48 Adherent: Suffix
49 Blanket inclusion
53 Dazzled
56 Proofsheet word
57 Good-deed group: Abbr.
60 Obey
65 Assn.
66 Weight unit in England
67 Role
68 Letter
69 Arden
70 Adolescent

DOWN

1 Vestments
2 Sight-see
3 Poilu's milieu
4 Big ——
5 Elsewhere plea
6 Actors' concerns
7 Epic tales
8 —— d'esprit
9 Lumberjack's gear
10 Legal thing
11 Corn lily
12 Social V.I.P.
13 Eccentricity
18 Search
19 Allowance for weight
23 Agnus ——
24 Cords
25 Bount
26 City
27 "Vive
28 Ed W it "eg
30 Comp
31 Snow
32 Early
33 Light
34 Frenc
35 Sierr
36 Betel
44 Deliv
45 Alask
47 Bothe
50 Red-f
51 Set ri
52 Ridge
53 From
54 Deter
55 Adva
57 Hindi
58 Close
59 U. S.
61 Part
62 West Abbr.
63 Potat
64 Retre



Minnesota Wins, 10-3

Viking Defense Stops Colt Threats

Kenneth Denlinger

MINGTON, Minn., Oct. — The Minnesota Vikefense was tough when it be, which was often, and nse just effective enough ce a 10-3 victory over the re Colts last night.

sota's defense stopped the rice inside the five-yard e second time with less seconds remaining.

frustrated Colts gained rdage than a touchdown- usually does, and the tile drive was indicative r problems the entire

With reserve John Unitas replacing Earl Morrall in the fourth quarter, Baltimore had a first down just outside the Viking 10.

Alan Page and Carl Eller, stalwarts the entire game, pushed the Colts into a third-and-12 situation and Norm Bulaich, also quite effective, carried a short Unitas pass to the two.

Then, with the 49,784 Viking fans stomping their feet and yelling encouragement, Unitas passed toward Eddie Hinton in the end zone on fourth down. The ball was deflected off the goal-post crossbar and fell incomplete.

Morrall's first mistake probably was his most costly of the game. On third and six from the Colt 22 midway through the first quarter, he ducked charging Jim Marshall and threw toward Hinton at the 30.

Ed Sharockman cut in front of Hinton, grabbed the ball and stepped out of bounds at the 27. Viking quarterback Gary Cuozzo then hit one of his pet targets, Stu Voigt, at the 12 and the tight end broke two tackles before finally being stopped on the two.

Dave Osborn squirmed away from Colt Rick Volk and landed just inside the end zone on the next play.

Penalties, especially holding, hurt both teams, but the Colts had an excellent scoring change shortly before the half.

They were in a third-and-one situation on the Viking four when Matte cut outside end. He slipped one tackle, but the alert Sharockman nailed him for nearly a yard loss.

On fourth down, Matte tried a halfback option, but failed to connect with tight end John Mackey in the end zone. A Viking appeared to have gotten a hand on it.

The Minnesota offense hardly was a model of efficiency, but it did drive 48 yards to the Colt 24 early in the third quarter and Fred Cox booted a 32-yard field goal.

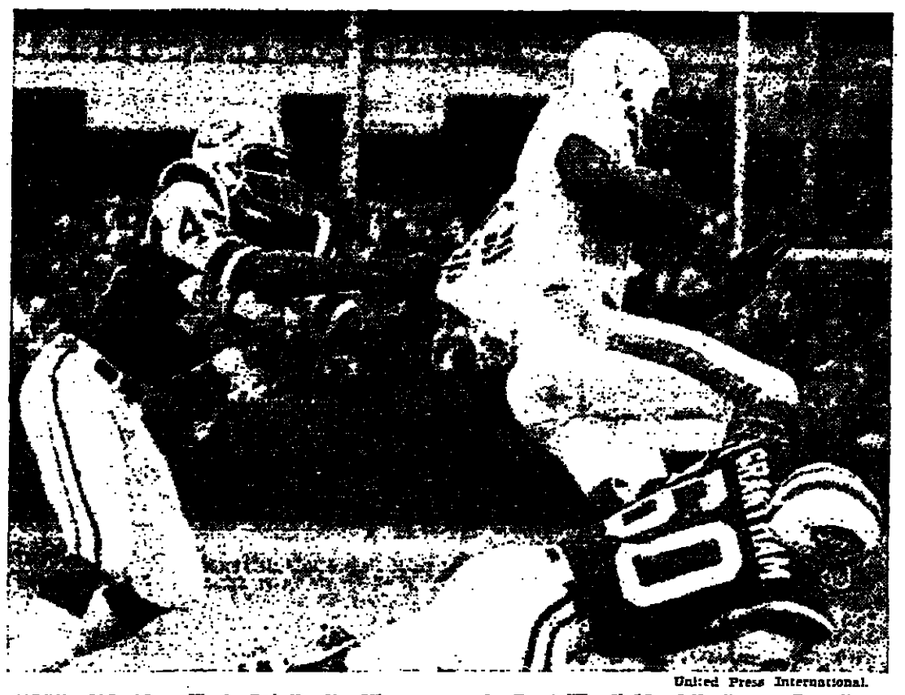
Baltimore's Jim O'Brien, who had an 11-for-11 streak stopped earlier with a miss from the 45, was good from the 40 midway through the fourth quarter.

As expected, both defenses were spectacular at times, although Viking right tackle Ron Yary was generally effective against Bubba Smith.

Smith dumped the quarterback twice, one of which was Yary's fault.

Baltimore had 123 more yards than the Vikings and seven fewer points. The loss dropped the Colts, now with a 4-2 won-lost mark, to second behind Miami, in the American Conference Eastern Division.

The 5-1 Vikings remain in first in the NFC Central.



United Press International.

HOLD ON—New York Jet Earlie Thomas grabs Paul Warfield while Larry Grantham tackles the Delphin low in first-quarter action at Shea Stadium. Warfield gained short yardage but Dolphins still won game.

Fischer Needs One Point For Victory

Petrosian Has Blacks In the Ninth Game

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 26 (AP). —Chess grandmasters Bobby Fischer and Tigran Petrosian meet tonight in the ninth and possibly last game of their elimination tournament.

Petrosian, 42, of the Soviet Union, must win or at least hold Fischer to a draw or it is all over.

If Fischer wins, he will have won the right to challenge world champion Boris Spassky of the Soviet Union for the title in a tournament next spring. It would be the first time since 1949 that a non-Russian has come so close to the international chess crown.

Fisher has won four games here—the last three in a row. Petrosian has won only one, with the other three ending in draws. Fischer, 28, has 5 1/2 points, and 6 1/2 points in this scheduled 12-game series is needed to clinch the victory. Petrosian has 2 1/2 points.

A victory counts one point and a draw a half point.

Fischer entered this challenge-round tournament as the favorite and after a shaky start dominated play. Tonight, he will have the white pieces, and thus the first move and a small advantage. He has scored two of his victories when Petrosian had the whites.

Yuri Averbach of the Soviet Union, one of Petrosian's analysts, was pessimistic. He told a Buenos Aires newspaper that "Petrosian's spirit was broken . . . You can't play chess when you are over 40. Spassky, a younger man (34) with solid spirit, will perform better against Fischer."

The game that discouraged Petrosian was the double-session sixth. It was played a week ago Sunday and Petrosian had the white pieces. Fischer succeeded in equalizing and at the end of the five-hour Sunday session, he had gained a slight advantage.

Play was resumed at 5 p.m. Monday and in three hours Fischer forced a victory.

The next day, Fischer was very aggressive and won the seventh game in just under four hours with 34 moves.

Petrosian, depressed, said he was exhausted. A doctor examined him and reported he needed at least 48 hours rest and last Thursday's game was postponed.

Both men used the time to relax. Fischer, who either swims or plays tennis daily, showed up at a reception Thursday night for Dr. Max Euwe of Amsterdam, president of the World Chess Federation.

As is usual, Fischer had tucked under one arm a chess magazine that he studied even at the dinner.

Petrosian, an Armenian, was the guest at a party given by the Argentine Armenian community, with several hundred persons attending.

He appeared to be in good spirits for the eighth game but soon was in trouble when he gave up a pawn to try to maintain his attack. He resigned after 40 moves.

Tonight's game may completely end his dream of reclaiming the world crown he held from 1962 to 1969.

Tennis Head Blasts Pro Group

LEY, England, Oct. 26 lan Heyman, Danish- esident of the Inter- Lawn Tennis Federation, the World Champion- nis group tonight for get a "stranglehold on

id there could be no ons on present terms, re "completely unaccepti-

eant that unless the is broken, the world's essional players will be from all major tourna- cluding Wimbledon— Jan. 1.

n told a news conference ar Hunt, the Texas mil- end of WCT, "had no play in tennis."

said the WCT had control over the manu- f tennis balls, television d rules on the tie-break

se points were "simply ie question," said Hey- e are prepared to talk ney but that is all. We llow WCT to get a old on the game."

CT and ILTF have been t since July.

ot up to the ILTF to raining," he said. "Hunt e to us with reasonable s."

the ILTF, in a bid to players not to join s trying to set up the uivalent of the Profes- lfers Association.

n Cliff Richey, Jan of Denmark, Jaime Pil- le, Ion Tiriac of Roma- udy Dalton of Australia invited to form a com- advise the ILTF on rievances, Heyman ex-

leal situation would be system to develop into ization which would go over players' fees and top players should have e said.

CT has only got seven top crowd-pullers," he lost of these are getting end of their careers. l soon be needing new

n indicated the ILTF to stop the transfusion by persuading up-and- players not to join rcus, with inducements free round-the-world

week, protested the decision of referee Mike Gibson.

"I rang Wembley at 10 a.m. this morning and was told by a woman I was fifth match on. When I rang again in the afternoon I was told by the referee I had been scratched. He was most indignant about me not being there and it made no difference when I explained about my earlier call," Lutz said.

In another first-round match today, South Africa's Cliff Drysdale beat Frenchman Pierre Barthes, 6-1, 6-3.

In women's singles first-round matches, Virgina Wade beat British Wightman Cup teammate Nell Truman, 6-3, 3-6, 6-1 to reach the quarterfinals.

Other seeds to advance were Billie Jean King of Long Beach, Calif., 6-4, 6-1 over Shirley Brasher of Britain, and Françoise Durr of France, 6-3, 6-3 against Britain's Corrine Molesworth.



Richard Evans.

Jeff Borowiak sits in quiet of dressing room.

Borowiak, Newest WCT Pro, Must Wait for Wimbledon

By Bernard Kirsch

PARIS, Oct. 26 (IHT).—Jeff Borowiak is on his way to getting all that a tennis player wants except for the Wimbledon title, and the U.S., French and Australian Open championships, which at one time was all that a tennis player wanted.

"I never thought about that," said Borowiak, who lost his chance—for the immediate future—at playing in the Big Four when he signed with the World Championship Tennis entourage.

Today, Borowiak is in Wembley, England, playing in the Wills Embassy Tournament along with most of the other members of the 32-strong WCT group. Also in the event is a large contingent of "independent pros"—which is anyone not under contract to WCT.

But this will likely be the last time for a while that these two opposites meet on a tennis court. The continuous, futile power-struggle between Lamar Hunt's WCT and the International Lawn Tennis Federation for control of the game has caused another split in the tennis world and has closed open tennis. Starting Jan. 1, WCT pros will be banned from ILTF-sanctioned events.

This means that WCT players must participate in their private league. During their entire tour next year, the same 32 players will be seen in action against each other many times.

Jeff Borowiak is the WCT's newest face. Jeff, from Berkeley, Calif., is 22. While at the University of California, Los Angeles, in 1970, he won the National Collegiate championship. He is still years away from his best tennis. He is a coming attraction.

He is a pianist who has given "small recitals." He is a flutist who looks for guitarists to accompany. He is long-haired, intelligent, and a good tennis player.

When he played his first tournament as a member of the WCT team—in Cologne, West Germany—he reached the final and though he lost there to Bob Lutz, was rewarded with a prize of $5,000. That's almost a quarter of his yearly guarantee of $21,000. His biggest tennis prize until then, he said, was a check for $740 for reaching the last 16 in this year's Wimbledon and $850 for doing well this past summer in Gstaad, Switzerland.

When he signed his contract, WCT announced that Borowiak would be replacing the injured Dennis Ralston on the list of the "32 best tennis players in the world." But soon, as more new faces join the group, WCT will probably expand its list to the 48 best, then the 64 best, and 16 more, and 16 more.

Borowiak is sure Stan Smith will join the boys when his U.S. Army stint is completed and WCT has reportedly offered Spaniard Manuel Orantes a $55,000 guarantee to sign. Of course, they'd have to stop thinking "Wimbledon" for a year or two.

"The ban will only last for a short time," said Borowiak. "There'll too much reaction against it." There has already been lots of reaction in England, where several corporations have withdrawn their sponsorship of tennis events in the country.

Borowiak said: "I mean we (WCT) have almost all the best players. Wimbledon will still do all right. It has tradition. But Forest Hills won't survive. Neither will the French Open. It's a matter of time.

"I signed to play with WCT in order to go against the best players in the world on a consistent basis. You play against such smart men on a consistent basis and your game has to improve."

And there is the chance that Jeff will get so good that he could win at Wimbledon, at Forest Hills and at other places where he won't get a chance to play.

The Scoreboard

BOXING—At Rotterdam, the United States took five of the eleven titles in the finals of the International Military championships. Joe Riviera of the U.S. Air Force defeated Nuri Eroglu of Turkey on points to win the title in the light-flyweight category.

The flyweight title went to Corp. Clarence James, who decisioned Sonumer of Turkey.

Sgt. Larry Carlisle took the welterweight crown by a third-round knockout over Oppo of Italy.

Sgt. Jesse Valdez won the light-middleweight class by decisioning Dodoo Wellington of Ghana and Duane Bobick won the heavyweight class by a first-round knockout over Alex Schmid of West Germany.

The bantamweight title went to Bernardo Onori of Italy who decisioned Sgt. Ricardo Carreras of the United States.

HORSE SHOW—At Washington, Jorge Lisabi of Argentina opened the 13th annual Washington International with an upset victory in the Inverness Farm Challenge Trophy event. Lisabi, four-time Argentine champion and silver medalist in the Pan American Games in Cali, Colombia, completed the difficult hurdles in the final jump-off in 34 seconds. Lisabi was atop Maxim as he beat out Sun Dancer with Capt. Jim Day of Canada. Day, a member of Canada's 1968 Olympic gold medal team, was timed in 34.8 seconds.

Bucs' Ground Crew Left Out of Money

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 26 (AP).—The world champion Pittsburgh Pirates have voted not to share their nearly $20,000 in World Series bonuses with the ground crew at Three Rivers Stadium.

One player, who asked to remain unidentified, has said the ground crew was left out of the share partly because its members supported an umpires' strike before last year's playoffs. Last year, when the Pirates won the Eastern Division title only, they awarded a full share worth $5,913.49 to head groundskeeper Ed Dunn.

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Eastern Division	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Miami	4	1	1	.800	143	68
Baltimore	4	2	0	.667	135	34
New England	2	4	0	.333	74	143
N.Y. Jets	2	4	0	.333	68	116
Buffalo	0	6	0	.000	71	188
Central Division						
Cleveland	4	2	0	.667	119	115
Pittsburgh	3	3	0	.500	113	125
Cincinnati	1	5	0	.167	128	135
Houston	0	5	1	.000	65	140
Western Division						
Kansas City	5	1	0	.833	148	86
Oakland	5	1	0	.833	166	93
Denver	2	3	1	.400	89	102
San Diego	2	4	0	.333	84	321

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Eastern Division	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Washington	5	1	0	.833	136	76
Dallas	4	2	0	.667	185	122
N.Y. Giants	2	4	0	.333	93	164
St Louis	2	4	0	.333	94	110
Philadelphia	1	5	0	.167	257	164
Central Division						
Minnesota	5	1	0	.833	99	49
Chicago	4	2	0	.667	103	99
Detroit	4	2	0	.667	173	124
Green Bay	2	4	0	.333	148	157
Western Division						
Los Angeles	4	1	1	.800	131	89
San Francisco	4	2	0	.750	138	77
New Orleans	2	3	1	.400	101	148
Atlanta	2	3	1	.400	137	134

Monday's Result

Minnesota 10, Baltimore 3.

Next Sunday's Games

Atlanta at Cleveland.
Cincinnati at Houston.
Dallas at Chicago.
Denver at Philadelphia.
Kansas City at Oakland.
Miami at Los Angeles.
Minnesota at N.Y. Giants.
New England at San Francisco.
New Orleans at Washington.
New York Jets at San Diego.
Pittsburgh at Baltimore.
St. Louis at Buffalo.

Monday's Game

Detroit vs. Green Bay at Milwaukee.

Clark Decides To Join Bullets

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (NYT).—Archie Clark and Earl Monroe, the Baltimore Bullets' starting backcourt duo, went their separate ways yesterday. Clark said he would rejoin the Bullets in Milwaukee tonight for their National Basketball Association game against the Bucks. Monroe held firm to his demands that he wants to be traded.

Clark, who was traded by the Philadelphia 76ers to Baltimore last Tuesday for Kevin Loughery and Fred Carter, had refused to play for the Bullets under the same contract he had in Philadelphia.

"I have decided to rejoin the team," said Clark in the office here of Irwin Weiner, his new agent. "I'm hoping that the Baltimore management will show the same faith and renegotiate my contract with Mr. Weiner while I continue to play."

Celtics Defeat Hawks For Fourth Straight

BOSTON, Oct. 26 (UPI).—Dave Cowens and John Havlicek sparked a second-quarter surge that led the Boston Celtics to their fourth straight victory, 136-116 over the Atlanta Hawks.

Cowens scored 27 points in the game and Havlicek had 25 as the Hawks dropped their fifth game in six starts despite 25 points by Herm Gilliam, 23 by Lou Hudson and 21 by Bill Bridges.

Rain Sinks International Horses

By Mark Asher

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (WP).—"My horse likes soft going, but I never saw anything like this," said English jockey Duncan Keith. "In England, they wouldn't have run on a day like this."

Even though the Italian contingent had been talking for a week about how its entry, Ortis, loves soft grass courses, Keith and Ortis were able to finish only sixth in yesterday's Washington, D.C., International.

Geoff Lewis, another English jockey familiar with bad weather, agreed with Keith.

Laurel's grass course was so deep and slow yesterday that Lewis noted he also was able to sightsee while riding Hill Circus: "This course gave us a chance to look around and see how nice a place it was."

In Europe, Lewis rides champion Mill Reef and other horses for owner Paul Mellon, not against him, as he did in finishing seventh yesterday.

Lewis noted that Mill Reef, recent winner of the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe, would not have run under yesterday's conditions.

"I would have felt more comfortable on Mill Reef," Lewis said of yesterday's ride. "But you'd need a good horse to beat Run The Gantlet today. He's a mud lark—a little horse, close to the ground.

"When Run The Gantlet accelerated, it looked like we were on an escalator going the wrong way," Lewis said.

Lewis was reffering to a point about halfway through the slowest of 20 runnings of the 1 1/2-mile race. At one time, with a little more than six furlongs to slosh, Lewis had Hill Circus alongside Mellon's easy-running Run The Gantlet. The field remained closely bunched at this point.

"As soon as Run The Gantlet took the back turn, he said 'Excuse me' and that was the last we saw of him," Lewis said. "If he'd gone around again, he'd be the winner."

Indeed, the 4-to-5 favorite beat second-place Irish Ball of France by six lengths, third-place Champion of the United States by 15 and had opened 73 lengths on seventh-place Hill Circus since "I looked across at him," as Lewis put it.

Asked to compare Mill Reef and Run The Gantlet, Lewis said: "On ground like today, you wouldn't know. That little horse really galloped through it."

On form, Lewis said, "We've slaughtered Irish Ball. Mill Reef has slaughtered all of them."

By the same token, Mill Reef defeated Ortis by six lengths in the prestigious King George VI-Queen Elizabeth stakes at Ascot in July, and Run The Gantlet left the Italian horse 49 lengths back yesterday.

The rain and slop played havoc with jockeys, owners and trainers, many of whom were delayed while traveling to the track.

One jockey with no travel problems, coming or going, was Lewis. In fact, Mellon invited Lewis to Mellon's farm in Upperville, Va., for a two-day vacation.

Off-Track Bettors Showed Faith in Run The Gantlet

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (NYT).—Yesterday's $150,000 Washington, D.C., International in Maryland caused an intriguing, if moderate, stir of interest here among off-track bettors.

Despite a flurry of advertising over the weekend, the Offtrack Betting Corporation generated a handle of only $87,571 for its one-day "special" on the 1 1/2-mile race at Laurel Race Course.

However, the $2.80 offtrack payoff on Run The Gantlet reflected a sharp departure from patterns established in OTB's previous separate-pool ventures on the Kentucky Derby, Preakness and Belmont Stakes. In those events, favorites got comparatively less play with OTB than at the track, longshots comparatively more play.

Yesterday, big-money offtrack customers in search of a bargain apparently decided Run The Gantlet could be it. They guessed wrong. Of the $58,540 wagered here to win the International, $33,075 went on favored Run The Gantlet. He was 2 to 5 here, 4 to 5 at Laurel.

As a result, the Rokeby Stable colt returned twice as much profit for those who bet on him at the track or with bookmakers ($3.60 for $2) than he did for the OTB bargain-hunters. On the other hand, five of the eight remaining contestants would have paid more with OTB than at the track.

Action at OTB's 26 offices and one phone room was limited to win and exacta wagering. In the exacta, only $29,031 was risked here—another indication that big bettors were interested primarily in getting a first-place windfall on Run The Gantlet. The OTB exacta of Run The Gantlet and Irish Ball returned $26.20 for $2, or 60 cents less than the same combination paid at Laurel.

Asphyxiation Caused Death Of Jo Siffert

LONDON, Oct. 26 (AP).—An autopsy performed on Jo Siffert, killed when his BRM Formula One car crashed and burst into flames, showed that the 35-year-old Swiss ace died from asphyxiation, medical reports said today.

Louis Stanley, BRM's director and secretary of the Grand Prix Drivers' Association, has recently said that the fire risk from gasoline tanks on modern Formula One cars—with the driver literally surrounded by fuel—is "the deadliest killer on the circuits." Siffert was driving for Stanley in the fatal race.

Siffert's gas tanks for the short race —25 laps—were only half full, making them more explosive than a full tank because of fumes accumulating in the empty space.

Rescue teams were unable to reach Siffert because of the heat of the flames.

College Football

AP WRITERS' POLL

(The top 20 teams, with first-place votes in parentheses, season records and total points. Points tabulated on basis of 20-18-16-14-12-10-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1.)

1. Nebraska	(31)	7-0	1,044
2. Oklahoma	(21)	6-0	1,020
3. Michigan	(1)	7-0	823
4. Alabama	(1)	7-0	788
5. Auburn	(1)	6-0	637
6. Penn State		6-0	557
7. Georgia		7-0	503
8. Arkansas		6-1	403
9. Colorado		6-1	331
10. Ohio State		5-1	305
11. Louisiana State		5-1	273
12. Notre Dame		5-1	235
13. Arizona State		5-1	110
14. Texas		4-2	94
15. Toledo		7-0	80
16. Tennessee		4-2	67
17. Stanford		5-2	57
18. Air Force		5-1	44
19. Florida State		6-1	16
20. Southern California		3-4	13

UPI COACHES' POLL

(The top teams, with first-place votes in parentheses, season records and total points tabulated on basis of 10-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1.)

1. Nebraska	(26)	7-0	341
2. Oklahoma	(8)	6-0	286
3. Michigan		7-0	271
4. Alabama	(1)	7-0	258
5. Auburn		6-0	196
6. Georgia		7-0	189
7. Penn State		6-0	137
8. Arkansas		6-1	87
9. Colorado		6-1	48
10. Ohio State		5-1	46
11. Notre Dame		5-1	14
12. Louisiana State		5-1	14
13. Toledo		7-0	6
14. Tennessee		4-2	5
15. Arizona State		5-1	4
16. Florida State		6-1	3
17. Texas		4-2	2
18. Air Force		5-1	1

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Man Upsets Kodes

LEY, England, Oct. 26 Another seeded player the £20,000 ($48,000) bassy Open tennis tour- when Tom Gorman of eat Jan Kodes of Cze- ia, 3-6, 9-7, 8-6. , who became a favorite British tennis public reached the semifinals edon this year, needed tes to eliminate the ed French Open cham-

e opening day, Stan en Rosewall and Marty ere upset in the chase 2,000 ($4,800).

was controversy about nation of Bob Lutz of eles. His opponent, aebner of New York, rded the first-round default when the Calif- failed to appear on time.

ho beat Rod Laver in rmany two weeks ago the beaten finalist in elona tournament last

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(Continued from Back Page)

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Observer

For Your Eyes Only

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—From time to time, in response to reader demand for more fuel for paranoia, this space will be filled with "Hot From the Feedbag," the infamous syndicated column by Albert Bustard, which specializes in inside information, malicious rumor, character assassination, breezy assertion and random mendacity. Bustard's first column follows:



Baker

White House insiders are whispering about scarcely credible new travel plans for the chief executive to follow his coming triumphs in Peking and Moscow.

According to one White House biggie, the President would like to follow up his visits to these two big-time enemy capitals by making live, on-the-spot appearances for peace in other places even more hostile. After Moscow President Nixon will go to Cuba.

If the Cuba trip succeeds, the President is telling intimates, he would like to visit New York.

Flash!—The hitherto undisclosed reason why President Nixon has been kicking around one-time good friends, Canada and Japan, can now be revealed exclusively by "Hot From the Feedbag." We predicted five weeks ago that events would show it was not mere greed and stupidity that led this government to infuriate two of its best friends. Once again, we were right.

Movie-starlet insiders say Prof. Kissinger has told them it's part of the administration's plan to give us a generation of peace for the President to run on in next year's election. Here's how the President's experts see it:

Nixon's friendship visits to Peking, Moscow, Cuba and New York will leave the United States without any serious enemies by early summer of 1972.

A shortage of enemy capitals to pay peace visits to could result in a shortage of votes that could cost President Nixon the election, thereby wiping out the country's opportunity to get a generation of peace. The solution: Make some new enemies.

Why Japan and Canada? White House travel agents say the President is eager to see a Japanese baseball game, and Canada's easy tie-ins with U.S. TV systems make it a place where a last-minute, election-eve peace visit would be guaranteed coverage.

How the Wind Blew!—Another embarrassing bureaucratic blood feud is threatening to become public, with the gravest possible results to the national security if the story is published. Briefly, the struggle is over which agency will get the job of composing and printing the captured enemy documents which are leaked to the American press to show that our side is winning the Vietnam war.

For years the task has made work for thousands in the Bureau for Conning Reporters. In recent months, however, newspaper use *of BCR's captured documents* has practically ceased because, as White House insiders confidentially inform this column, "you can't fool all of the press all of the time."

Now the Federal Office of Counterfeiting is trying to get the assignment away from BCR, arguing that if FOC were composing the documents they would look much more like the real thing. The White House favors a compromise. Since the United States will probably have go on for years turning out captured documents that nobody ever looks at—it's the way government works, folks—why not give the job to the Subversive Activities Control Board, which has nothing to do but collect its payroll?

Believe It Or Not!—Despite the administration's attempt to put a law-abiding face on the crime issue, the situation in Washington is still far from good.

We have it on good authority, for example, that President Nixon was mugged in a White House washroom two weeks ago and robbed of $2.75, which was his lunch money. This comes hard on the heels of shattering inside information we have received to the effect that the military officer who always stands outside the President's door with the secret codes for starting the thermonuclear holocaust was held up at gunpoint in the White House West Wing a month ago and robbed of his briefcase.

The holdup man's fence, fortunately, turned out to be a CIA agent, which made it possible for the government to buy back the codes for slightly less than the cost of a year's supply of captured documents.

The Great Swedish Debate on 'Middle' Beer

By Jan Sjöby

STOCKHOLM (IHT).—Beer, to most of the world, is just that. Or *bière* or *pivo* or *cerveza*, etc.

Only connoisseurs talk at great length about malts and hops and ales and lagers and temperatures. The Swedes are, generally speaking, no great connoisseurs, but no subject in recent history has caused greater debate than beer—a quite ordinary brew called *mellanöl*, meaning literally "middle beer."

"Middle beer" holds about 3.6 percent of alcohol, about the same as most standard malt beverages the world around. However, some Swedes maintain that it is the greatest threat to Swedish law and order since the Danish invasions in the late Middle Ages.

The stuff has been sold freely for the past half-dozen years, in supermarkets and corner grocery stores. "It provides a greater danger to our people than narcotics," thundered a temperance man *recently*.

A historical note: Before 1955 there was no talk of beer at all for the good reason that there was, in effect, no beer available within the borders of this then-tranquil kingdom.

There was (and is) a near-beer, listed as Class I on the government tax scale, holding an alcoholic weight percent of 1.8. Class I was considered quite respectable. Then there was a pale, watery liquid (Class II), misnamed "pilsner." It held 2.8 percent and was the nectar of less respectable waterfront wanderers. Beers of classes I and II were sold in grocery stores.

Ordinary beers—such as the Danish Tuborg and the Carlsberg—were forbidden, all holding around 3.6 percent.

"Strong beer" or "Export" (Class III—4.5 percent) was dispensed as medicine in pharmacies, with a doctor's prescription.

The revolution came in 1955 when the government did away with the liquor rationing system and the Swedes set out to drink seriously. Class III beer was made available, but only in the state liquor stores and only to people reasonably sober, with no bootlegging record and no previous brushes with the stern-faced members of the State Temperance Board.

Class III was never a real seller. One reason was high taxes (at present about 20 cents a quart). Another was the inconvenience of the long lines at the state liquor counters. Swedes continued to drink Class II "pilsner."

Came Revolution No. 2: In the fall of 1965, after years of heated debate in parliament, ordinary beer (3.6 percent) was allowed to be brewed or imported and dispensed through supermarkets and grocery stores. This would all end in Armageddon, some said.

The Swedish brewers pointed out tactfully that beer needs a certain percentage of alcohol in order to be beer. The press named the new brew *mellanöl* (middle beer, between the "weak" and the "strong" varieties) and the liquor tax officials dubbed it "Class IIB."

"It isn't really 'regular' beer," admitted an official at the Tuborg breweries in Copenhagen. "We have to brew a weaker variety to meet the Swedish government restrictions."

The night before the premiere of the *mellanöl*, September 30, 1965, the roads leading into Sweden's major cities were blocked by brewery trucks. Swedish, Danish, Dutch and German. The following morning, there were lines forming at grocery counters and supermarket checkout counters.

The journalists of the afternoon tabloids spread across the city, asking bricklayers' helpers and stevedores what they thought of "middle beer." "Too dry," said one bricklayer's helper. "And too expensive." The tax on the new beer was more than 100 percent higher than on the old so-called "pilsner."

But one category of Swedes settled firmly for "middle beer"—the young.

Previously they had been drinking wine, Algerian red or Turkish white, easily available from adult fronts or elder brothers. Now, any youth possessing a crown and a few öre could pick up a bottle of *mellanöl* at the grocery store across from school. Those were the days, before the advent of pot.

The prophets got the shivers just the same. "Some of them are loaded after the first break," reported a primary school teacher in a respected newspaper. "They pick up a bottle of *mellanöl* after the first lesson, and then they are stinko!" All kinds of minor robberies—of newsstands and ice cream parlors—are reportedly due to the availability of "middle beer."

For some time, a parliamentary committee has been busy working the thing out. Two die-hards on the 10-man committee maintain that "middle beer" should be sold only in state liquor stores. Two liberals advocate the status quo. Six members suggest that "middle beer" be sold over special counters in the supermarkets and grocery stores, only to persons over 18.

"A special beer counter would mean added costs," commented a representative for the food retail trade. "We would have to raise prices by some 15 percent, on beer as well as food."

Parliament is still mulling it all over, and a vote is due this fall.

More than 50 percent of the MPs are reportedly temperance men.

Non-Swedes in and out of the country seem generally puzzled by the excitement about a beverage considered quite harmless internationally.

"The trouble with the Swedes," said a Dane in Copenhagen, sweeping a Carlsberg Elephant (holding 6.5 percent and totally banned in Sweden) "is that they make such drama out of 'middle beer.' Make a stir out of anything and the kids will naturally think it is something."

A couple of Danish teenagers were splitting a Coke at the next table.

Research Center for the Arts Established by U.S. Pollster

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (NYT).—A National Research Center of the Arts has been established by Louis Harris and Associates to collect and analyze data on the arts.

The center will provide a computerized year-round source of research and analysis of the arts on all levels.

Joseph Farell, formerly executive vice-president of the Associated Councils of the Arts, has been named to head the center, which will operate as an independent subsidiary of the Harris firm.

With headquarters in New York, the center will use the more than 3,000 interviewers of Louis Harris and Associates to collect data and opinions and will be guided by panels of experts from various arts fields and other disciplines.

The center has been established with the encouragement of government and private arts groups, which will pay to use the service.

Louis Harris, president of the market research and polling organization that bears his name, said he had discovered, when he served on the boards of various cultural organizations, that the supply of data on the arts was woefully inadequate.

The center intends to make a wide variety of studies, including analyses of markets and audiences, finances, manpower needs and the relationship of the arts to other aspects of American life.

The aims are to help managements to do their job more effectively, to provide potential benefactors with a clearer picture of the needs of the arts and to assist decision makers in government and the private sector in long-range planning.

"Our hope," said Mr. Harris, "is to set up a thoroughly professional research center which will serve as a kind of internal accounting system to help the arts assess more thoroughly the resources available to them and also allow them to target in on an optimum audience for their work."

The data bank to be compiled and kept current by the new center will complement rather than compete with the comprehensive study now being carried out by the Ford Foundation. The foundation's first report is expected next March.



Robert F. Kennedy



Marilyn Monr[oe]

PEOPLE: *RFK, Marilyn Mo[nroe] Rumors Revived*

Veteran Broadway-Hollywood columnist Earl Wilson revives an old rumor in a new book, writing that Robert F. Kennedy was the "Mr. X" in Marilyn Monroe's life—a friend whom she saw repeatedly in the months before her death. In his book, Wilson also says that what may have been Marilyn's last words were spoken over the telephone to actor Peter Lawford, a brother-in-law of the Kennedys with whom they often stayed on visits to California.

Fred Lawrence Guiles, in his biography of Marilyn, called "Norma Jean," said Miss Monroe had a secret lover who was in Los Angeles the night she died there. Wilson does not make this claim.

In his book, "The Show Business Nobody Knows," Wilson recalled the problems that beset Marilyn during her last months. "Another subject difficult and awkward to explore was Marilyn's friendship with Bobby Kennedy (then the attorney general of the United States)," Wilson wrote. "I am convinced that he should be absolved completely of responsibility for any of the events connected with Marilyn's mysterious death. It would be fairly easy, now that both are dead, to concoct a melodramatic scandal. However, in my opinion it would be unjustified and untrue. Marilyn in her last year was frequently seen—giggling under her black wig—boarding one of the Kennedy planes, going the Palm Springs-Las Vegas-Lake Tahoe route. But one did not say these things about the Kennedys in print."

Wilson notes that Peter Lawford had a beach house where he lived with his wife Patricia Kennedy Lawford, sister of John F. Kennedy and Robert F. Kennedy.

They both visited the Lawfords, Wilson wrote. "Marilyn Monroe, who was in the circle of the Lawfords' friends, al[...] them at the beach hou[se] ...

On Aug. 4, 1962, Wi[...] Lawford invited Marilyn [...] press agent to dinner. Marilyn accepted but [...] appear. "At about [...] Lawford phoned her [...] said she was tired a[nd ...] going to be able to co[...] ner. From her slur[...] Lawford recognized th[...] either drunk or nea[r ...] from pills....

"'Say goodbye to Pat, [...] bye to the President, [...] goodbye to yourself, [...] you're a nice guy,' (he said). Her voice trail[...]

"Wilson says Lawford [...] go to Marilyn's home [...] sure she was all right [...] dissuaded by his man[...] Ebbins. 'You can't [...] there.'" Ebbins protest[...] the brother-in-law of [...] dent of the United St[ates ...] wife's away. Let me g[...] with her lawyer or doc[...] son quoted Ebbins....

Ebbins got hold [...] (Mickey) Rudin, Mari[...] ney, who called Dr. Ral[ph Green]son, a Beverly Hills p[...] who had been attending [...] Greenson, who had se[en the pa]tient that day, said he [...] she was all right. W[...] The doctor's opinion w[...] to Lawford, who w[...] satisfied. Rudin call[...] Murray at Marilyn's ho[...] son describes Mrs. Mu[rray as a] psychiatric nurse.)

Mrs. Murray said [...] thing seemed to be [...] Marilyn was in her bed[...] the door locked, but [...] was on and her phono[...] playing. That report [...] Lawford, and he [...] idea of going to Marily[n ...] She was found dead at [...] the next day.

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